MORNING EDITION

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80 BILLS PREPARED FOR INTRODUCTION TO IMPERIAL DIET

Government Is Now Putting Finishing Touches to Drafts Of Measures

CABINET APPROVES 21

Session Will Be Resumed on January 21 After New Year Holidays

The Government is putting the finishing touches on drafts of bills for submission to the Diet when the session is resumed on January 21 after the New Year holidays.

From present indications, a total of approximately 80 bills will be introduced by the Government in the current session.

Meanwhile 21 draft bills were approved by the Cabinet at its regular meeting held Tuesday morning.

They are listed below.

1. Bill establishing a special account for a scheme of annuity insurance for laborers.

2. Bill for revision of the law governing the special account for regulation of demand and supply of charcoal.

The revision would increase the deferred working capital of the special account.

3. Bill for revision of Law No. 23 of 1938.

The law provides for the transfer of a portion of tax revenue in the special accounts of the Kwantung Bureau, Chosen, Taiwan and Karafuto Governments to the temporary military expenditure special account. In addition the revision would transfer a portion of the increased tax revenue in these special accounts to the military expenditure special account.

Improving Imperial Mint

4. Bill for revision of the law promulgated in 1940 concerning meeting the cost of improving and extending the Tokyo office, plant, and other buildings of the Imperial Mint.

Under the revision bill, the cost of extending the plant and other buildings of the Imperial Mint during the 1942-43 fiscal year will be met by funds transferred from the funds of the Imperial Mint to the general account.

5. Bill for adjusting relations between the general account and the school and library special account in the light of the transfer of the control of the Merchant Marine School and Higher Merchant Marine School to the Communications Ministry.

6. Bill concerning the issuance of bonds to meet expenditures in the general account for the 1942-43 fiscal year.

7. Bill for revision of the law concerning the issuance of bonds to meet the temporary expenditures in connection with the China Affair.

The revision would change the term China Affair used in the law to the Greater East Asia War and increase the limit for bond issues fixed by the law.

8. Bill concerning the issuance of bonds to provide lump sums to be paid by the Government to persons in connection with the China Affair.

The revision, while changing the term China Affair used in the law to the Greater East Asia War, would increase the limit for bond issues fixed by the law.

9. Bill for revision of the law concerning the replenishing of the deferred working funds of the Imperial Mint.

Under the revision bill, the amount by which the deferred working funds of the Imperial Mint can be increased will be raised to ¥15,000,000 from ¥7,000,000.

10. Bill inaugurating a system of tax agents.

The measure would improve the standards of tax agents and give them power to file documents with the tax offices on behalf of their clients.

Developing Southern Regions

11. Bill establishing a bank for the development of southern regions.

Under the bill, funds will be made available for the development of resources in the southern regions. The bank will also make payments for meeting the cost of investigating the resources of these regions.

12. Bill for revision of the law governing the Japan Hypothetic, Agricultural and Industrial, and Hokkaido Development Banks.

Under the revision bill, these banks will have to make short-term loans to parties approved by the Finance Minister. Provision is also made for these banks to make unsecured loans for use in the construction of factories. The revision would also include special corporations and unions in the list of parties to which these banks can make unsecured loans to finance the construction of factories.

13. Bill for the encouragement of manufacturers of arms and munitions.

Under the measure, manufacturers of arms will be compelled to introduce reforms in their businesses while State protection will be accorded them with a view to increasing the output of arms.

14. Bill for revision of the Shipping Protection Law.

Under the revision bill, some matters connected with the enforcement of the Shipping Protection Law will be placed under the jurisdiction of the President of the Marine Affairs Board in the Navy Ministry.

15. Bill for revision of the law gov-

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Chungking Now on Verge of Collapse; Puts Up Feeble Resistance but Crushed

Spiking the false reports persistently circulated by the Chungking regime which, as the cat's paw of the United States and Britain, has become more mendacious than ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Colonel Hideo Ohira, Chief of the Army Information Department of the Imperial Headquarters, on Monday released the following announcement:

"The Chungking regime, which has been reduced to the miserable status of a provincial government as the result of the successful operations of the Japanese Army in China for the last four and a half years, still refuses to repent of its past sins and misdeeds. On the verge of crumbling, it is now maintaining a mere semblance of a regime. In supreme disregard of the will of the 400,000,000 Chinese people who are determined to rise as a true East Asiatic nation, cutting the last link in the chain of the American and British bondage and invasion of the last 100 years, the Chungking regime is only too glad to remain, a humble servant of these countries.

"Simultaneously with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Chungking regime in the name of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek instructed the officers and men on all fronts to launch a general counter-attack and for a fortnight beginning toward the end of December, they attempted to demonstrate to the world the stability of the Chungking army through guerrilla tactics.

"The plan of the Generalissimo, however, was completely shattered by the smashing onslaught of the Imperial Forces stationed in China, placing the Generalissimo's troops under Japanese control.

"In the Canton sector, when the imperial forces were launching a general attack of Hongkong, the Chungking's Kwangtung army under the command of General Yu Hang-mow attempted to strike the Japanese forces from the rear in cooperation with Chungking's Central army, but their scheme was foiled on account of the rapidity with which the Japanese forces stormed the Crown Colony and because of the Japanese operations in the Changsha region.

"As a result, a disgraceful conduct was exposed in which both the British and the Chungking forces tried to throw the blame on each other's shoulders for the fall of Hongkong. Thus, the attempt on the part of General Chiang to assist the British army only ended in the revelation of what the joint military operation of Britain and Chungking really amounts to.

"In order to keep this blunder from the world and, at the same time, to avail themselves of the failure for propaganda purposes, the Chungking administration issued an announcement that General Tsai Ting-kai, who gained fame among the anti-Japanese elements during the first Shanghai Incident, had died in action during this campaign. Actually, however, General Tsai, who had plotted for the independence of the Fukien Province before the Japanese

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ATTACK ON KUCHING IS TOLD BY SCRIBE

Suspense of Crossing Submarine-Infested Enemy Waters Is Described

The suspense of crossing submarine-infested enemy waters on a Japanese troop-ship was vividly described by a Nichi Nichi correspondent who accompanied a force which took part in the surprise attack upon Kuching, capital of Sarawak in northern Borneo. Sailing from an undisclosed base, this single ship proceeded without convoy to reinforce the expedition which had been assembled off Kuching prior to the assault.

"Soon after the vessel set sail," the correspondent reports, "the commander assembled all the members of the detachment on deck to issue instructions. After informing us that we were headed for Kuching to take part in the landing of the Imperial Forces there, he warned each man to be on the sharpest look-out for enemy submarines which were known to be still operating in the waters we were to cross.

"Their features expressing firm determination, each man took to his post and the vessel proceeded on the hazardous trip. The ship was proceeding southward, taking a zig-zag course, when suddenly toward 2:30 p.m., an emergency bugle call was sounded.

"When we looked out in the horizon," the report continues, "we could see a formation of about 40 or 50 planes rapidly approaching our vessel. All the men, in their respective places, stood ready for action but to our great relief, we could eventually clearly see the flag of the Rising Sun on the wings of the planes which swooped down close to the ship's mast to wave at us. The landing was to be effected late that night or in the small hours of the following morning. Our ship was capable of developing a good speed but since we were in such a hurry to reach our destination, it seemed as if the vessel was traveling at a snail's pace. By midnight, the moon had disappeared but on and on we proceeded on our southward journey under the starlit sky until finally we managed to reach Kuching unmolested."

When the ship reached its destination, the port was already swarming with Japanese warships, mine-sweepers and transports in preparation for the surprise landing which was carried out shortly afterward without a hitch, the report concluded.

Stahmer Off for Nanking

Domei

PEKING, January 6.—Dr. Heinrich Stahmer, German Ambassador to the National Government of China, this morning hopped off from here for Nanking. The Ambassador had been staying here since January 3.

Thai Envoy at Hanoi

Domei

HANOI, January 6.—Nai Direk, the newly-appointed Thai Ambassador to Japan, and his suite, this afternoon, arrived here en route to Tokyo and immediately registered at the local Metropol Hotel. The Ambassador and his party will be guests of honor at a dinner party which is to be given by Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa tonight. They will resume their journey leaving here early tomorrow morning.

Pucheu Alive, Says Vichy

Domei

VICHY, January 6.—It was disclosed today that the death of Pierre Pucheu, Home Minister, believed to have been assassinated, was reported erroneously yesterday and that Mr. Pucheu is alive. The body of the Home Minister was reported to have been found on the tracks of a railway line between Melun and Troyes.

ANZACS, U.S. DIFFER ON WAR STRATAGEM

Australia Said to Oppose Allies Concentrating Bases in South Pacific

Domei

BERLIN, January 5.—Australia and United States policies on the conduct of war in the south Pacific are in conflict, it was believed here today on the basis of reports received here from Washington and Canberra.

Washington advocates concentration of Allied defense at designated bases in Australia and throughout the southeastern Pacific and maintains such a move is imperative in view of the hopelessness of preserving Singapore.

Strong opposition has been voiced against this proposition in Australia, however, where it is claimed Singapore is vital to the existence of Australia and must be defended at all costs.

The Australian contention apparently has gained the upper hand, for unified command of Allied land forces in East Asia already has been delegated to General Sir Archibald Wavell, who is intensifying Singapore's defenses.

Independent Air Force

Domei

LISBON, January 5.—Whipped into action by the furor created in Australia by the recent two-day Japanese bombing of military objectives in the Bismarck archipelago, the Australian

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THRONE GETS NEWS OF 5-YEAR PROGRAM, 2ND FOR MANCHUS

Board of Information Makes Announcement Following Farm Chief Report

PLAN IS INDISPENSABLE

Country Can Attain Racial Concordia With Japan Through Farmers

The second five-year plan for the development of Manchoukuo was made public by the Board of Information at 4 p.m. Tuesday following submission of the report to the Throne by Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino, concurrently Overseas Minister, at 2 p.m. the same day, as it was adopted at the day's Cabinet meeting. After having been received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor, Mr. Ino in the capacity of Overseas Minister respectfully made the following statement:

"Development of Manchoukuo is a very important national policy for both Japan and Manchoukuo. When Japan's southward expansion is made possible now, the importance of this policy should be made reassuring and this executed in earnest. The reason is that the Japanese agricultural communities must be appropriately readjusted at this moment, thereby establishing such communities with men and women possessed by Japanese spirit throughout this country and Manchoukuo. Through the medium of Japanese farming classes the two countries must attain the objective of racial concordia. When I submitted this report to the Throne, His Imperial Majesty looked to me that His Imperial Majesty was pleased with the plan. It is with awe I state here that His Imperial Majesty was pleased to ask various questions on this plan."

According to the announcement made by the Board of Information, the second five-year plan starts from the 1942-43 fiscal year and terminates in the 1947-48 fiscal year. With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia this plan has been given a very important nature on the basis of the following five reasons:

1. The plan is absolutely indispensable for attainment of racial concordia in Manchoukuo.

2. The plan is made considerably necessary, when the defense of the north must be strengthened more than ever before with the development of the War of Greater East Asia.

3. Manchoukuo is considered as the most fit place as a base for fostering man resources.

4. Increase of agricultural population is very important through Japan and Manchoukuo.

5. Securing of foodstuffs by means of their production increase throughout Japan and Manchoukuo has become highly important.

The new plan calls for the sending of 220,000 farming families from Japan to Manchoukuo during the five years.

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ARMY AIRMEN ACTIVE OVER ENEMY SECTORS IN WIDESPREAD AREAS

Wartime Changes Pain Americans; Auto Sales Banned

Domei

LISBON, January 5.—The United States Government has prohibited the sale of motor cars and trucks for civilian purposes, and the United States public gradually has begun to experience the discomforts of war, according to a dispatch arriving here from Washington today. The report comments that total mobilization of the United States' productive forces for the armament industry has rendered high living standards a dream of yesterday while the tempo of life virtually is turning somersaults. Public dissatisfaction is mounting over difficulties in obtaining silken goods, radios and automobiles, and the cost of living has skyrocketed 25 per cent in the past two weeks. South America, it was added, also is feeling the effect of the Greater East Asia War, and Rio de Janeiro has prohibited gas consumption during stipulated hours due to a dwindling supply of coal.

HELSINKI PAPERS MOCK EDEN'S MOSCOW PARLEY

State British Foreign Minister Apparently Trying to Sell Europe to Soviets

D.N.B.

HELSINKI, January 6.—The British comments on the Moscow conference are being sharply criticized by the Finnish papers. The leading position that is to be conceded the Soviet Union in Eastern Europe as well as the admission of inferiority by Great Britain to the effect that she could still learn a great deal from the Soviet Union did not only cause greatest surprise but must have carried much unrest into all those quarters, which still hope for a British victory, Finnish papers opine.

That even the Times was identifying itself with these ideas should be taken as proof that after this war, Great Britain would be defending the Bolshevization of the social and economic life of the world. From the point of view of the British comments, it must be deducted that British Foreign Minister Major R. Anthony Eden would like to sell Europe to Bolshevism.

AMERICANS PANICKY ON START OF WAR

State of Mind of People of U.S. On Fight With Japan Described

FEAR BOMBINGS FROM AIR

Coastal Cities Blacked Out—Roosevelt Press Talk Held in Dark

The state of mind of the people of the United States on the war with Japan is described by the Shanghai correspondent of the Nichi Nichi on the basis of information reaching him from Madrid.

"The first press conference held by President Roosevelt after the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and America and Britain took place in the basement of the White House in a room with all the lights put out under light control," says the correspondent.

"The start of hostilities saw the imposition of a strict censorship on letters and telephone messages throughout the United States. Most broadcasting stations were closed because of a shortage of staffs.

"In Seattle the residents were panicky. Women and children were seen wandering in the streets, frightened and crying.

Portland Asks Bad Weather

In Portland the residents were in dread of air attacks and they were praying for the weather to become bad. It was their hope that only storms would defer the Japanese air force from visiting the city.

"Los Angeles was thrown into indescribable confusion. Traffic was congested everywhere. The behavior of the residents suggested that war came before they had completed preparations for it.

"At the beginning of the war the city of Chicago was a veritable sea of Stars and Stripes. Many women of the city applied for enrollment in the army.

St. Louis was considerably excited when the outbreak of hostilities was announced. The residents only allayed their mental excitement by singing the national anthem.

Boston Dreads Sabotage

"In Boston the factories, Government offices, and the harbor were guarded by troops. The residents were in dread

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Sink Large Freighter in Malacca Straits—Destroy 10 Bombers on Ground at Klang Airdrome—Rangoon Raided

146 TRUCKS, 10 SHIPS WRECKED IN P.I.

The Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters at 5 p.m. Tuesday released the following communique summarizing operations in Malaya and the Philippines:

MALAYA:

1. The Japanese Army Air Force in Malaya on the night of January 2 raided Singapore attacking Tengah airdrome and set fire to hangars.

2. Japanese Army Air units which attacked a group of enemy transports and warships in Malacca Straits on January 2 sank one large-type freighter. Another formation attacked and set fire to a transportation column running between Kampar and Degong.

3. Japanese bombers attacking Klang airdrome, situated on the west coast of Selangor State, destroyed 10 British bombers on the ground. On the same night Japanese planes raiding the Singapore area shot down one enemy plane.

PHILIPPINES:

1. The Japanese Air Force cooperating with land forces in the Bataan Peninsula since January 2 repeatedly bombed enemy troop concentrations in Rimai, Balanga, and Subic. Other units attacking enemy transportation columns in the same area as well as vessels in nearby waters destroyed 146 trucks and sank 10 vessels.

JAPANESE ADVANCE TO GUAGUA LINE

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN THE PHILIPPINES, January 6.—The Imperial Forces which had been hotly chasing after the fleeing American and Philippine forces in lower Bataan Peninsula last night finally advanced to the Guagua line and are now extending their operations.

RANGOON AGAIN RAIDED BY JAPANESE

Domei

SAIGON, January 6.—Japanese flying units yesterday carried out spirited raids upon Rangoon, an important British base in Burma, it was disclosed in a radio broadcast from Singapore early this morning. The same radio also revealed that Singapore was also subjected to severe Japanese air raids at dawn the same day.

THREE AMERICAN PLANES DOWNED

Domei

BERLIN, January 5.—Three out of six United States planes challenging Japanese bombers which yesterday raided Rangoon, were shot down, the German News Agency reported from Bangkok today.

Japanese air attacks have caused widespread panic throughout Burma. Air raid warnings were sounded not only in Rangoon yesterday, but in four other cities in the central part of Burma, D.N.B. said.

Recent Japanese bombings of Singapore have caused heavy damage and a large number of dead and wounded, the D.N.B. report revealed.

JAPANESE PUSHING SOUTH IN MALAYA

Domei

BERNE, January 5.—Unable to withstand fierce Japanese onslaughts, British forces in the Malay sector have retreated south of Ipoh, in Perak Province, a Reuters report received here from Singapore today states.

The dispatch adds that new British positions probably are situated to the south of an important junction on the highway extending north and south through Perak. Japanese Forces effectively are being aided by air squadrons in accelerating the British retreat.

Meanwhile, British land units in disorderly retreat on the Malay Peninsula have lost all hope of being reinforced, it was admitted. The British air force gradually is being revamped for renewed defense, Reuters claimed, adding Anglo-American air formations operating from bases in Burma have bombed Thailand and the western coast of Malaya.

Royal Air Force squadrons also were claimed to have machine-gunned Japanese ships at an undisclosed point along the western coast of the Malay Peninsula. Reuters admitted that Singapore was subjected to an air raid last night by Japanese

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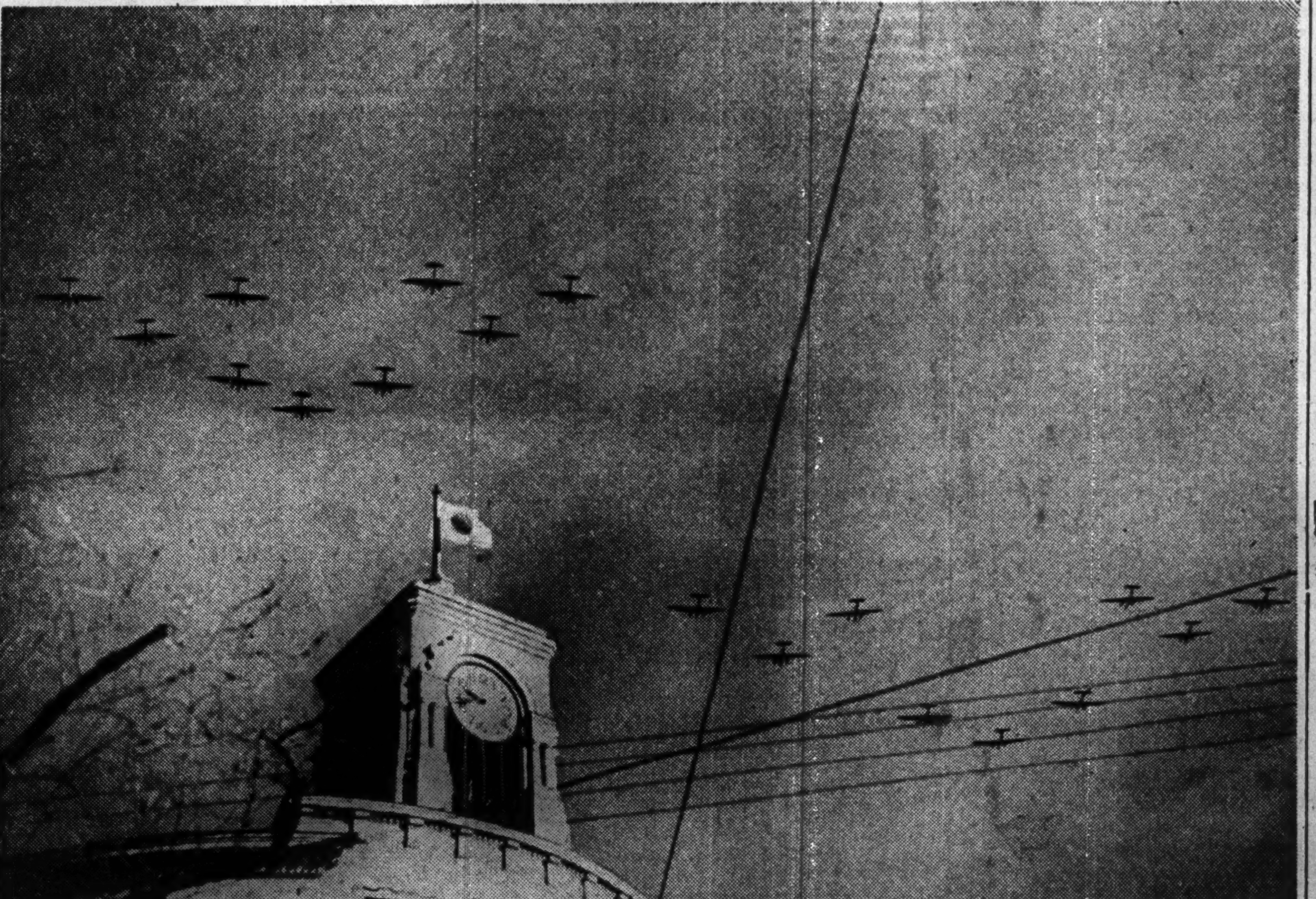
Air Power Displayed



Planes numbering a thousand and more to protect the people of Japan flew over Tokyo Tuesday. These planes of the Navy and the Army from various bases in Japan visited the capital to greet the New Year. In the above picture a squadron of Naval planes is flying over the Ginza. With the daring feats of the planes on every lip of Tokyo's citizens, the sight of the airplanes was a welcome and reassuring event. They sent a message from the air that the skies above the Japanese Empire are ours and woe to any enemy warplane that tries to trespass. (Censored by the Navy Ministry. "Otsu" No. 17 of 28).

U.S. FAILS TO UNIFY PHILIPPINE TRIBES

Filipinos Comprise Many Racial Elements and Speak 87 Different Dialects

That the United States Government never succeeded in bringing about a cultural unity among the people of the Philippines, a promise which America had undertaken following the ceding of the islands by Spain, was revealed by Tomaju Miyoshi writing in the Asahi.

Apparently, he states, the conglomeration of culture and languages all varying among the Filipinos may have been the unsurmountable obstacle impeding the cultural unification under American rule, for the inhabitants of the Philippines are not of a single race but in fact, are segregated into 43 distinctive tribes speaking 87 different dialects.

Prehistoric Race Traced

In dwelling on the racial characteristic of the islanders, Mr. Miyoshi declared that in ancient times when the islands were connected with the Asiatic mainland, the Philippine Islands were inhabited by a dwarf race and today, these remnants numbering 40,000 to 50,000 are still living. These people, he asserted, may be called the prehistoric race of the islands.

"Next came the Tagalog, Visaya and Ilcano tribes," he remarked. "These people, now living around the coasts of the islands became Christians under the Spanish education and subsequently drove away their predecessor tribes mostly into the mountains.

"The Negritos then came to the islands. This new tribe was much skilled in fighting and the natives possessed a strong masculine body. For this reason, these Negritos mostly Mohammedans started fighting with the Tagalogs and other Christian tribes with the purpose of ousting them from their regions. However, the Negritos were gradually driven back to the mountains and today, their living condition is rather miserable.

Have Various Religions

Generally speaking, all native inhabitants in the islands may be grouped into two groups of Christians and non-Christians, and Mr. Miyoshi claims that the American administration over them is, therefore, different depending on different groups. It is said that among the Christians may be found Roman Catholics and Protestants and they roughly number about 12,000,000.

Aside from this heteregeneous race, there are many varieties among those grouped as non-Christians, some of whom are Buddhists while some are Mohammedans or followers of the primitive rites of fetishism. This latter group numbers about 4,500,000 to make the entire population of the Philippines about 17,000,000.

87 Dialects Spoken

He stated that there are 43 tribes living in the islands and the language spoken by them total 87 dialects.

"For this reason, the conversation among the different races will be conducted without resorting to English or Spanish and it is also for this very reason that America's intention to unite the natives culturally has not been attained."

As to the tribe possessing the highest culture, Mr. Miyoshi states that the Tagalog is believed to be the best educated among all the islands' races. They generally live around the southern regions of Luzon Island and they are claimed to be gifted with political ability.

The Filipino athletes, who frequently visited Japan are generally not real Filipinos in the strict sense of the world, he said, for the real Filipinos unaffected by Spanish and American influences are found among the uncivilized regions of the islands.

Americans Panicky On Start of War

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of the fifth columnists. Their mental condition is illustrated by the fact that an employe went up to the top floor of a tall building with a bucket of water with which to extinguish a fire that might be started by an incendiary bomb. Each time a passenger plane plying between New York and Boston approached the latter city an air raid alarm was sounded.

"In Santa Cruz more than 1,000 householders sought refuge from air raids.

"In San Francisco every precautionary measure was taken. The residents were in a near panic. The post offices and other public buildings were barricaded with sandbags.

New York Worries About Fight

"In New York the question occupying the municipal authorities is how to prevent the leakage of lights through more than 10,000,000 glass windows. New air-raid alarms have been installed in the city at a cost of $250,000.

"The residents of Manhattan are complaining of the inadequate provision of air-raid shelters. There is a long stream of citizens petitioning the city authorities to provide more shelters.

"The New York Times is the authority for the statement that there is a wide-spread practice of cornering in the country. Dealers in wheat, sugar, and coffee throughout the country are out of stock, according to the same source."

To Aid Refugee Czechs

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 6.—President Roosevelt announced in Washington today that Lease-Lend aid would be extended to the refugee Government of Czechoslovakia in London, it was revealed in a report received here from Washington.

Onward to Singapore

A Japanese mechanized unit, somewhere in the outskirts of Taiping, makes preparations for continuing its furious drive southward toward Singapore, the last stronghold of Britain in East Asia, whose last days are rapidly nearing. (Censored by the War Ministry)

Army Airmen Active on All Fronts

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air formations but claimed no damages were inflicted on military establishments.

U.S. AIRCRAFT TENDER HERON HIT

Domei

VICHY, January 5.—The Heron, 840-ton United States aircraft tender, was damaged yesterday in Asiatic waters by a Japanese naval plane, but managed to reach a friendly port, it was disclosed by the United States Navy Department, according to a Havas dispatch arriving here today from the United States capital.

CHANGSHA OPERATION RESULTS MADE PUBLIC

Domei

HANKOW, January 6.—Crack units of the Japanese expeditionary forces which completely occupied Changsha on January 1 dealt an annihilating blow to the enemy force of 30,000 comprising the 10th, 3rd and 90th divisions of the Chungking Army, it was made known here this morning. The enemy forces left behind 19,000 bodies, while 7,000 were taken prisoners. The Japanese Forces also gained a booty of four rapid-fire machine-guns, three motor-lorries, 60 heavy machine-guns, 290 light machine-guns, 3,500 rifles, and other war materials.

Anzacs, U.S. Differ On War Stratagem

(Continued From Page 1)

Government has decided at an emergency meeting of the Supreme War Council to strengthen air defenses and establish an independent Australian Air Force, according to a Canberra report received here today.

Commenting on the new step, Francis Ford, Australian War Minister, declared that, in view of the crisis facing Australia, it has been decided to establish an Australian Air Force independent of Great Britain. The Government further has decided to take appropriate measures to guarantee training of a sufficient number of capable pilots for air defenses of Australia, Mr. Ford declared.

Allied Economic Front

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 5.—One of the first concrete results of the Anglo-American meetings being held in Washington will be a formation of an inter-Allied Supply Board for reorganization of production and supply facilities and international pooling of strategic available war materials, it was reported here today.

Well-informed sources believe the proposed board will be headed by Americans with headquarters probably in Washington.

Several prominent Americans are being mentioned as likely candidates for the board, including: Donald M. Nelson, Executive Director of the Supply and Priorities and Allocations Board, Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States and Chairman of the Economic Defense Board, and Harry Hopkins, United States Lease-Lend administrator.

Meanwhile, the London Times, in commenting on the unification of Allied command in the Pacific, today declared, "Military strategy depends upon industrial strategy."

The Times pointed out in a report received here that, while industries in the Allied countries are complete in themselves, "separate mobilization of the Allies' resources is not sufficient."

The London Times disclosed that an agreement already had been concluded before last Christmas between Canada and the United States. Washington now has proposed, however, to unite all the Allies in an agreement envisaging complete association of British and American industry, the paper said.

Throne Gets News Of 5-Year Program, 2nd for Manchus

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During the period of the first five-year plan, which will end on March 31, 1942, Japan sent 80,000 families. This number was 20,000 families less than the original plan. In addition, 130,000 boy volunteers, who will form their side assistance, also will be sent there during the coming five years.

The original plan laid shortly after the founding of Manchoukuo involved emigration of 1,000,000 families to Manchoukuo in 20 years. No change is made in this. For execution of the second five-year plan Japan and Manchoukuo will mobilize all necessary organs to encourage emigration of farmers to Manchoukuo. Spiritual, social and economic ties will be maintained closely between mother villages in Japan and branch villages in Manchoukuo and between Japanese prefectures and Manchoukuo provinces, thereby intending to make the plan successful all the way through.

Efforts also will be made for enlarging and perfecting various organs in Japan for training young women, who are destined to become wives of Japanese colonizers. Training of colonizers' leaders also will be made on a larger scale. Capitalization of the Manchoukuo Colonization Company, which mainly looks after the colonization business, will be increased with the progress of the enterprise through appropriate efforts of both the Japanese and Manchukuo Governments.

The following announcement was issued by the Manchoukuo Embassy in Tokyo Tuesday afternoon regarding the second five-year plan:

"It is a source of mutual congratulations that the second five-year plan for the development of Manchoukuo has been decided, as a result of perfect agreement of opinion between the Japanese and Manchoukuo Governments. Manchoukuo already provides a series of fundamental laws with regard to the settlement and fostering of Japanese colonizers, leaving no stone unturned for the execution of the colonization at present and in the future. Manchoukuo has been doing its unusual efforts for the fulfilment of its great mission for securing supply of foodstuffs of East Asia, thereby directly contributing to the construction of a new order in this part of the world. It is earnestly hoped the Japanese Government and people co-operate closely with Manchoukuo for the execution of colonization policy."

EDUCATOR STRESSES CULTURAL PROGRAM

Military Victories Must Be Followed Up by Peacetime Plans, Says Abe

In view of the fact that Japan is now confronted with a transitional stage larger in scale than is commonly believed, cultural activities should play a leading role to follow up the Japanese victories if the nation is bent on making a headway in East Asia. As a means of expanding this culture, mastering foreign languages like German and English in middle grade schools and in other higher institutions of learning are necessary although a section of the narrow-minded people is prone to oppose it, but the Government should nevertheless give it serious consideration more than anything else to eliminate disquieting elements. Such is the warning made by Yoshinari Abe, principal of the First Higher School, Tokyo, to a Kokumin reporter on Tuesday as he analyzed the repercussions Japan today faces in the midst of the world's chaos.

"Japan now successfully executing the War of Greater East Asia has to consider what policy to follow the war victories," he said. "As the level of our country heightens, the Japanese should broaden their outlook on life. They must be generous enough to protect all people coming under Japanese influence and this can be accomplished by elevating the country's various cultural activities."

Alluding that tradition of a country is a prerequisite to undertaking any task, he declared that the great victory scored by the Japanese Imperial Navy at Pearl Harbor on December 8 when it practically annihilated the United States Pacific Fleet is due to the Navy's tradition of discipline and hard training.

In view of this circumstance, he urged that all people at the home front should devote their wholehearted energy like the Navy and each individual should willingly offer his or her unselfish service devotedly to the State. For he cautioned that albeit Japan may be the victor, no remarkable progress can be made unless all cultural activities of the country follow up the victories.

Chungking Regime On Verge of Collapse

(Continued From Page 1)

operation on Hongkong, was discovered by Chiang's army and was sent into virtual exile where he died of illness.

"At the outset of the War of Greater East Asia, General Chiang Kai-shek issued a statement to his troops but it only served to disclose a further deterioration of unity within the ranks of the Chungking regime. At the same time Chungking today is confronted with a grave situation with respect to the food problem and the Generalissimo's troops are looking high and low for sufficient provisions to keep them alive and no time whatsoever is spent in receiving military training. Conditions being such as they are, some of the soldiers are looting the people's houses while others are feathering their own nests by engaging in smuggling and other illicit operations. This state of affairs is fast reducing the Generalissimo's troops to what they originally were—military outcasts.

"The Anglo-American Powers, however, pinned much hope on the 'might' of the Chungking army to make up for the inferiority of their own forces, but the sorry plight of the Chungking troops apparently ran contrary to their expectations. In the height of their folly, the high officials of the Chungking administration contended that the Japanese Forces would be withdrawn from the Chinese continent with the outbreak of the war with America and Britain to reinforce the troops in the southern area.

"In this matter too the actual event went completely against their expectation, since the Imperial Forces, transferring not one single man from the China front, have been engaging in brilliant activities during the end and the beginning of the year, dealing crushing blows to the Chungking forces, and forestalling the attack on the rear of the Japanese units now engaged in the gigantic warfare in the South.

"The people at the home front should not forget for even one second the hardships and trying ordeals of the officers and men of the Imperial Forces who are scoring successive victories in the South on the one hand, and on the other, guarding the Japanese Empire against possible attacks from the North in zero temperature."

EXPENDITURES REVEALED

French National Budget in 1941 Amounts to 134,500,000,000 Francs

Transocean

VICHY, December 23.—The total expenditures provided for by the French national budget in 1941 amounted to 134,500,000,000 francs. This figure includes ordinary estimates of 96,900,000,000 francs and supplementary estimates of 37,600,000,000 francs, the latter amount being intended to cover the cost of the liquidation of the war as well as of public works organized for the purpose of combatting unemployment. This amount does not, however, include the cost for the upkeep of the occupation army.

Informed quarters in Vichy indicated that the increased expenditures for 1942 will be covered by an increase in prices charged by State monopolies as well as of postage rates.

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Not Enough Money Collected in Drive By International Red Cross at Geneva

Transocean

BERLIN, December 25.—Not enough money was collected by the War Prisoners Central of the International Red Cross at Geneva during its last drive to meet its ever mounting costs, it was learned here today.

The last money drive of the War Prisoners Central netted only 559,000 francs. The monthly expenses of this organization at the present time is 160,000 francs.

For this reason, a new drive for funds is being planned.

During the past year the delegations of the Red Cross have been increased in number. Also this organization supervised the dispatch of 40,000,000 kilograms of foodstuffs, which is equal to 5,000 freight car loads.

Besides its 26 local branches in Switzerland, the International Red Cross owns five buildings in Geneva alone.

Presently it is planned, with the acquisition of the Hotel Metropole in Geneva, which formerly housed the German delegation to the League of Nations, by the municipal authorities, to have this building made ready for occupancy by the International Red Cross in the spring of 1942.

This would enable the War Prisoners Central of the International Red Cross to bring its most important departments together under one roof.

80 Bills Prepared For Introduction To Imperial Diet

(Continued from Page 1)

erning the registration of fixed properties.

Facilitate House Taxes

The revision would establish a closer relationship between the registers of houses and other fixed properties. It is hoped that the measure will facilitate the collection of house taxes.

16. Bill for revision of the Imperial Oil Company Law.

The revision would abolish the limit placed on the capital contributed by the Government to the oil company, which is fixed at ¥50,000,000 under the existing law. It also would appoint two vice-presidents instead of one as at present. There is also a provision for an increase in the amount of debentures that can be issued by the company.

17. Bill for revision of the Imperial Fuel Industry Company Law.

The revision would increase the capital of the Fuel Industry Company to permit it to increase its output of synthetic oil. It also increases to a considerable extent the money invested by the Government in the company.

18. Bill for revision of the National Rehabilitation Bank Law.

The revision would make it necessary for the Finance Minister to consult with the Commerce and Industry Minister in determining the amount of money paid by the Government in compensation for losses suffered by the bank. Under the present law, the Finance Minister decides such matters.

25 Years Below Affected

19. Bill for revision of the National Physique Management Law.

Under the revision bill, men under the age of 25 will be included in the group of persons, whose physique is under State management. The present law limits this group to minors.

20. Bill for revision of the National Health Insurance Law.

The revision would make the establishment of ordinary national health insurance unions compulsory, strengthen the existing system of such unions, and effect reforms in the system of doctors and pharmacists working for such unions.

21. Bill for revision of the Health Insurance Law.

The revision would incorporate the law concerning health insurance for employes in the Health Insurance Law, improve the method of payment of insurance money, and reform the system of doctors and pharmacists working for insurance unions.

British in Malaya Told to Surrender For Efforts Futile

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN MALAYA, January 6.—The Imperial Forces in Malaya this morning dropped pamphlets over the states of Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Johore, urging the British troops to refrain from making useless resistance and surrender for the fate of Malaya was already sealed. Simultaneously, leaflets written in Malayan, Indian, and Mandarin languages were dropped over southern Malaya persuading the inhabitants of Malaya not to be deceived by British lies and resist the Japanese, but to rest at peace and harmoniously await the Japanese advance.

BUTI GETS PARIS POST

Italian Envoy to France Is Selected

Transocean

ROME, December 23.—Gino Buti has been appointed Italian diplomatic plenipotentiary with his residence at Paris, it was officially announced here today.

This appointment was made with the concurrence of the Reich Government.

Mr. Buti was for many years the Director General of the Department for Political Affairs in the Italian Foreign Office.

The French Government has been informed of this appointment.

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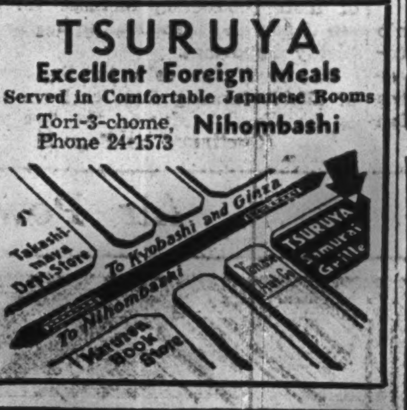

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U.S. PROPOSES TO BUILD MILITARY BASES IN S.A.

5 Cites Named in Brazil With Underground Fuel, Ammunition Depots Planned

Transocean

MONTEVIDEO, December 23.—Details regarding military bases which the United States proposes to construct in Brazil were disclosed by the Uruguayan newspaper, La Razon, yesterday.

According to this journal, America plans to construct bases at Natal, Recife, Belem and on the isles of Marajo and Amapa.

Plans call for underground fuel and ammunition depots at these bases. The building material would be supplied by the United States as well as the labor of 3,000 construction experts.

While these bases would remain under the sovereignty of the country in which they are situated, they would be at the disposal of the armed forces of all the American countries for their defense.

Not only in Brazil, but in other South American countries, the United States entertains hopes of building such bases, the Uruguayan newspaper added.

NORWAY, SWEDEN BARTER

Both Countries to Increase Trade Commencing This Year

Transocean

OSLO, December 24.—A schedule has been worked out by Norway and Sweden for increased trade between the two countries in 1942.

The export of either country to the other is to amount to 50,000,000 crowns.

In initiating the trade, Norway is to supply Sweden with fish, artificial fertilizer, sulphur and metals, while the latter will send iron, steel and machinery to Norway.

An agreement has also been reached between the important banks of these countries regarding clearing and credit matters.

Atlantic Patrol Begins

Domei

LISBON, January 5.—American naval planes ready for instant warfare have been ordered to patrol the Atlantic, it was revealed by the United States Navy Department today, according to a report received here from Washington.

BULGARIA'S FINANCES DESCRIBED AS NORMAL

Notes Increased to Circulate in Newly Acquired Macedonia And Thrace

Transocean

SOFIA, December 26.—A statement once more emphasizing that Bulgaria's financial policy was on the right track and that there was no reason for anxiety, was made yesterday by Minister of Finance Kiril Gouneff.

The statement was issued following the conclusion of the Parliamentary debate on the new budget, which was passed in its first reading.

Referring to rumors about the existence of inflation in Bulgaria caused by the increased issuance of notes, Minister Gouneff stated that there was no reason for speaking of an inflation. The increased note circulation was due to, and justified by the well-known fact of the reacquistion of Macedonia and Thrace, he added.

Worthy of note was the Finance Minister's categorical statement that there will be no increase in taxes. The salaries of State officials would, likewise, not be raised, he asserted.

Frenchmen to East Front

Transocean

VICHY, December 24.—Eight French journalists from unoccupied France, including Jules Sauerwein of the Paris Soir which is now published at Lyons, will shortly pay a visit to the Eastern Front, it was revealed here today.

Postal Fees Reduced

Transocean

HELSINKI, December 25.—A considerable reduction in the postal charges for mail between Finland and Germany will be effected on April 1, 1942, it was announced here last night. The Finnish Government has reached an agreement with the Reich Government in this matter.

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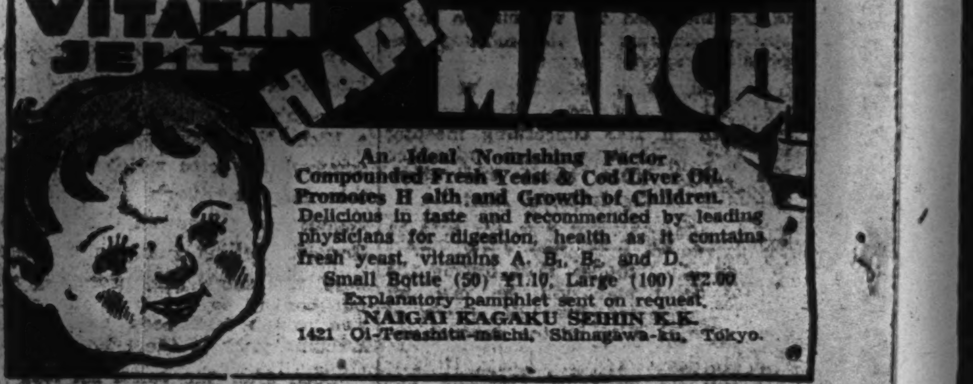

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ANOTHER 'DUNKIRK' IN MALAYA IS SEEN

Appointment of Pawnall Appears to Be Stage Setting For 'Successful Retreat'

The Pacific shooting war, in which Japan took the astonishing initiative at the outset, has gravely imperilled the resistance capacity of the Malay command which, in fact, is now nearing its inevitable doom. The eleventh hour appointment of Sir Henry Pawnall as Commander-in-Chief of the British East Asia forces in replacement of Air Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham appears to be the stage setting for the publication of another white paper outlining the "successful retreat" so ably effected by Viscount Gort during the Dunkirk debacle.

Impartial observers are of the opinion that Sir Robert has been chosen as the scapegoat to hide the grossly incompetent British defense preparations in Malaya. The much-publicized Popham line was in reality a paper fortification. It has been brought to light that the dismissed chief commander was not supplied beforehand with sufficient amounts of war materials and detachments of land effectives to consolidate offensive tactics against the numerically and materially superior forces of Japan.

Duff-Cooper Silent

Strangely enough, Alfred Duff-Cooper, representative of the British Cabinet in East Asia, is no longer in a mood to champion Britannic invincibility in that part of the Orient. Certain quarters declare that the dismissal of Sir Robert was suggested by Duff-Cooper, the politico-military trouble shooter, in order to safeguard the position of the Churchill administration before the empire populace and the British public. Just a week before the announcement of the appointment of Sir Henry Pawnall, Duff-Cooper in a statement declared that "everything is ready to meet any possible Japanese attack on Singapore."

This savior complex was designed firstly to inform the British people that the Government was contemplating a sweeping reshuffle of the Malay High Command and secondly to suppress the mounting outbursts of criticisms against British failures in the London press. English journalistic circles continue to point out that it is not their Government, but the Japanese military command which has applied the disastrous and costly lessons learned at Crete to warfare in Malaya. Judging from the rapid advance of Japanese forces toward Singapore, it seems impossible for Britain to retain its hold on the peninsula unless immediate large-scale aircraft reinforcements and mechanized forces are landed.

The Libyan offensive and the dislocation of the U.S. Pacific sea-lane are greatly hampering the hurried arrival of relief forces. Meanwhile Australia, viewing the Japanese occupation of British Borneo with alarm, is not whole-heartedly desirous of sending its effectives and much-needed war materials to Singapore. In fact, Australian Prime Minister John Curtin has made urgent demands upon Britain to ship more planes in order to strengthen the country's defense. At the same time Australian External Affairs Minister Herbert V. Evatt is urging the political parties to realize the "tremendous" fighting power of Japan. Recently he said: "Australia calls for help from those countries which it has aided in the past."

Australia Is Scared

The plain fact is that Japanese successes have struck terrors to Australia, New Zealand and even to Canada. Neither of these countries are willing to dispatch large expeditionary forces being apprehensive of Axis attacks at any time. Consequently Britain is finding it excessively difficult to rush reinforcements to match the steel might of Japan. The very common sense tells that the United Kingdom is fighting a losing battle in Malaya, because its armed potentiality there is far too inferior to inflict any telling damage to the Japanese war machine. Hence, it would not be unreasonable to imagine that Britain will be very soon forced out of this region.

In the meantime, the London Government is trying to gain the robust sympathy of its empire populace and the Americans by pointing out its inadequate war preparedness in the Orient. Prime Minister Churchill has said that he was not inclined to enter into hostilities with Japan. If that was his intention he ought to have ordered the destruction of the economic battle arch which he had created against Japan from Rangoon to Singapore and from Auckland to Batavia. Moreover, he ought to have severed relations with Chungking to signify that the British Empire was not agreeable to embitter the aspirations of Japan in the Continent of China. As no such steps were undertaken, Prime Minister Churchill's assertion cannot be regarded as focusing the realities of East Asia. He is hoping that in the next year both Britain and the United States would be able to launch offensives against Japan in the Pacific.

Will Get Materials

In that event it must be noted that Japan during the intervening twelve months will be able to unearth sufficient essential raw materials from the occupied regions to gear up its war machinery to meet such new operations. It would be idle to imagine that the Anglo-American Powers losing their footholds on the Southwestern Pacific can initiate offensive showfights against Japan after a lapse of year. The improbability of such a military recuperation is well revealed in the British failure to land troops on the Continent of Europe and to eject Italo-German forces from the Libyan front. At present the British command in Malaya is fighting rearguard actions, desperately hoping that the Churchill-Roosevelt single command understanding will bring fresh contingents of allied forces to delay the Japanese occupation of the peninsula. In this respect due emphasis should be laid on the fact that it is well neigh impossible for the United Kingdom to rush an offensive seaborne army to Singapore, especially when Japanese naval craft and warplanes are carrying out devastating raids from the coast of San Francisco to the Indian Ocean sea-lane.

In order to bring such a military force Britain shall have to convoy transport ships supported by aircraft carriers. As it is not in a position to spare additional warships and vitally needed aircraft carriers, it cannot send any seaborne reinforcement to successfully withstand the impacts of Japanese tanks and war birds. On the other hand troops by land through Burma can be dispatched, but the occupation of Victoria Point by Japan has created new military disabilities. The only way Britain can transport overland relief forces is through the Thai territory availing the Kawkereik route.

There again it has to fight major battles before attempting to reach the Alor Star sector. All these disadvantages have undoubtedly crippled the military strategies of the British war mill in Southeastern Asia.

The loss of Malaya to Britain will be a severe blow both militarily and economically. To Japan the occupation of the peninsula will fetch large volumes of key materials enabling the expansion of economic rehabilitation projects in East Asia proper. After Malay operations, it is believed, Japan for the time being will concentrate on reconstructing the occupied areas on the basis of yen economy.

Iraq Faces Inflation

Transocean

ANKARA, December 25.—The note circulation in Iraq has been increased to an extent bordering on to inflation, according to reports received here from Bagdad. Official Iraqi statistics reveal that the note circulation on December 1, 1941, amounted to 9,138,000 Iraqi dinars, which means an increase of 900,000 dinars for the month of November and an equal increase for October.

Japan's Warm-Hearted Premier

By A STAFF WRITER

Premier General Hideki Tojo

BECAUSE his sagacity and keen sense of ability are as sharp as a razor, Premier General Hideki Tojo has been nicknamed "the razor," by his associates. However contrary to this appelation, the Premier in reality is a kind and charitable person. This has been exemplified time and again. Deep is his consideration for bereaved families of soldiers and for the men who were under his command and his benevolence rendered to them surpasses public imagination.

The stories of his visits to the poor families of soldiers or of the school boy, who became an orphan when his mother passed away while visiting the Yasukuni Shrine at the dedication ceremony honoring his soldier father represent only some of the many charitable acts he has performed in the course of his duties.

Known for Hospitality

His hospitality is not confined to outsiders but also to his own household members. For instance, when two batmen, who had served the Tojos since his father's time were relieved of their job, General Tojo immediately took the responsibility by furnishing each of them with sufficient funds to open shops. One succeeded in his new undertaking but the other failed yet the Premier looked after the latter until his death. His charitable acts are so numerous to mention that General Tojo's house is well known for its hospitality among his former subordinates.

General Tojo was brought up in a harmonious but strict family. He was the third son of the late General and Mrs. Hidenori Tojo. His father was an authority on strategy. His mother was a methodical woman. As the wife of an Army General, who was indifferent to money, his mother fought with poverty throughout her life to feed three children. As she was a woman of masculine spirit, she, at one time even undertook some work to maintain the dignity of a soldier's household with what she earned by it.

During his childhood days, it is said young Hideki was an unyielding and combative boy. He loved to simulate a soldier and was always the commander among the young urchins. One evening, young Hideki returned home from a nearby play ground. He was hungry and as he was proceeding to the tea room, he heard his father's voice coming from an inner room.

"Come right here, Hideki" said his father.

At this moment, the boy recalled something and held his head with his hands. Subsequently, he proceeded to his father's room timidly.

"Hideki, before I left home this morning, I had given you some instruction, hadn't I!" said his father.

"Yes, sir," the boy answered.

"You haven't done it as yet. Do it at once," indignantly ordered his father.

Young Hideki came down immediately to the garden and proceeded with the task of weeding the garden for that was his father's instruction. When he had finished the work and entered the room, dinner was ready for him.

"You must be very hungry," said his mother tenderly, as she offered him a bowl of boiled rice.

"The first thing that a man should remember," she continued, "is to have a deep sense of responsibility. Man should discharge his duty without fail. Your father is always concerning himself about you for he wants you to grow up to be a man with a strong sense of responsibility."

Hideki was so deeply touched by his mother's advice that tears were visible in his eyes.

In those days, young Hideki studied little. Probably for this reason, a call often came from the school at the end of the academic year and his parents were reprimanded.

Always the Victor

Young Hideki was a quarrelsome boy but he was seldom beaten in a quarrel. Even though he was held down by a bigger boy, he held out without admitting submission until the other was vanquished.

His pranks and mischievousness remained unchanged even after he entered a military preparatory school. Accordingly, he stood low in his school work. He had a dislike to drawing. Once during a drawing lesson he jotted down some 30 "O's" in lines and submitted it to the instructor. The teacher asked what those drawings meant.

"Those are caps hanging on the wall," Hideki replied calmly. Suffice to say, he was admonished severely.

In later years, General Tojo used his dislike to drawing as an example for haranguing his sons.

"I made light of drawing," he used to tell his sons, "and I regretted I did when I was commissioned an officer. I was much inconvenienced when I had to draw a map or take a rough sketch on the occasion of maneuvers. All lessons are important for the student so that you should not have likes and dislikes."

Count Yasuo Oku, who was a classmate of General Tojo at the Peers' School, recalling the school days told the writer as follows:

"Mr. Tojo was an unyielding boy. He was good at fencing. Whenever he was defeated, he felt chagrined at his failure. Young Tojo might have ended in mediocrity had there not been an incident which completely changed his character.

"One day he quarreled with his friends. Dealing with seven boys all at once, he was badly beaten. He was vexed and racked his brains as to how to subdue them. He realized after all that he stood no chance against them. He therefore opened his heart to his mother.

"You are wrong in thinking of winning by strength," his mother admonished Hideki. "There is no chance to emerge the victor against such heavy odds. However, there is a way for you to subdue them. That is to study and study hard. In study, you can defeat seven persons or even hundreds of persons."

"Young Hideki was deeply moved by this advice and since then he became a studious student. By the end of the academic year, he outshined some 50 classmates and when the new term was opened, he stood at the 7th from the top of his class in scholastic word. He maintained this diligent labor even after his graduation from the military academy."

General Tojo married when he was a lieutenant at the age of 26. He owes his success to his wife's assistance in no small measure.

Even in the early days of their marriage, General Tojo studied hard. When he returned home from the barracks, he always sat at his desk. He used to say: "I am not intelligent and unless I study hard, I shall not become a great man." Instead of complaining of her husband's attitude, Mrs. Tojo did what she could to promote her husband's ability.

Disciplining Soldiers

When he was in the Third Infantry Regiment of the Imperial Guard, Lieutenant Tojo was well known for his severity and strictness of training. He loved his men at the same time. When he made a round of inspection at midnight as an officer on duty, he wore a slipper lest the clatter of his boots should disturb his men's sleep. Such was an example of his consideration for his men.

In those days, a few cases of theft occurred in his regiment and on such an occasion, all the soldiers were closely examined by their officers. Instead of making an investigation into these cases, Lieutenant Tojo assembled at night all his men in a room, where he dwelled on the spirit of the Army and morality. At the end of his lecture he added "If there is any one among my men who, driven by temptation, committed the theft, he should produce the articles and leave them anywhere he pleases tonight. Be sure that he is not seen by anybody." In the following morning, the stolen articles were found and all went well with his regiment. His men were deeply touched by the kind step taken by their superior officer.

Japanese, Moved by U.S. Pilot's Valor, Erect Little Gravestone in His Memory

Deep admiration for the courage of an American aviator, Russel M. Church of the Clarkfield Flying Corps, who was shot down recently in the Philippine Islands after putting up one of the most brilliant aerial combats staged by the enemy since the inception of hostilities resulted in an erection by Japanese of an improvised gravestone over the spot where he crashed in flames, reports the Asahi.

The Japanese, who are unsparing in their praises where praises are due even though the person they are lauding is an enemy, were deeply moved by the gallantry of this American fighter who dared to attack a certain Japanese air base in the Philippine Islands, the dispatch adds.

"A few days ago," the article continues, "two Curtiss P-40's came from the south and roared toward the Japanese base at the break of dawn.

"One of them remained at a high altitude on guard duty while the other power-dived for the Japanese airfield. Its machine-gun spurted out hot lead and after releasing a bomb, it headed for the north.

"Just then the Japanese barrage opened fire and peppered the enemy plane with machine-gun fire. The bullets seem to have hit the shot-locker of the enemy machine. The gasoline tank immediately burst into flames. The fighter tried to fly away but soon it was seen plunging into a bamboo grove about a mile to the north of the air port. The other Curtis on guard duty beat a hasty retreat.

"It was a thrilling but tragic scene that our army officers witnessed when they visited the place where the same fighter had crashed. There in the middle of the thick bamboo grove was found the remains of the once beautiful machine, dashed to pieces and burned. The plane was evidently a lavish thing, with its interior painted yellow and its exterior green. It had six machine-guns and one small-sized bomb holder. The bamboos around the wreck had been all burned.

"Another moving scene was witnessed when our officers found the pilot lying on the ground, dead. He was a young man with light brown hair and grey eyes. An identification card found in the pocket of his jacket stated that he was Lieutenant Russel M. Church, 25 years old, attached to Clarkfield Flying Corps.

"Deeply impressed by the courageous spirit of this young daring pilot, the Japanese army officers stationed at the base buried the corpse at the place where the pilot crashed. A little gravestone now stands over this spot as a token of the Japanese deep admiration for the man who died fighting."

EDEN'S UTTERANCES BLANK

Wilhelmstrasse Calls Latest British Minister's Remarks Unimportant

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 6.—The latest declarations of the British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden were characterized by the Wilhelmstrasse as being absolutely unimportant and not worth mentioning.

The only item of interest in Mr. Eden's speech was the fact that he restricted himself to entirely "mysterious assertions" as to what States would be able to retain their independence in the event of a British-Soviet victory in accordance with respective British-Soviet announcements.

Although Mr. Eden's statements were of merely theoretical nature, the Wilhelmstrasse pointed out, it was nevertheless interesting to note that Britain was willing to deliver the whole of Europe to Bolshevism.

PRICES OF SUPPLIES SKYROCKET IN SYRIA

Larger Part of Population Is No Longer Able to Buy Sufficient Foodstuffs

Transocean

ANKARA, December 23.—Prices in Syria and Lebanon have skyrocketed, particularly since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. As far as import goods are concerned, prices have reached phenomenal heights.

Vital goods, especially foodstuffs, are affected also by this enormous rise in price. The larger part of the population, which is made up of workmen, civil servants and other employes, is no longer able to buy sufficient foodstuffs, according to reports from Damascus and Beirut.

Numerous families can no longer afford one square meal a day.

The situation will be aggravated by the fact that grain, which was to come from Australia, will not arrive because of the Pacific war, as was announced by the British and de Gaullist authorities.

A similar declaration was issued by the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation which had taken over the Syrian and Lebanese grain crops.

Fears of a famine by March next year are expressed in Syria.

Potatoes for Finland

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, December 24.—The Swedish Government permitted the export of 3,000 tons of potatoes and 5,000 tons of turnips to Finland according to an announcement made here yesterday. In this connection it was learned that the greater part of these foodstuffs has already been shipped.

DAY OF JUDGMENT HERE FOR BRITAIN

John Bull Last of Absentee Landlords to Go in East Asia With Japan's Advance

"The inevitable day has come at last. Both in and out of the White House at Washington, there were men foolish enough to be laboring under the belief that following the failure of the Japanese-American negotiations, Japan could be cowed into submission by their taunts and intimidation. But as quick as a flash a great fortress in the Pacific disappeared overnight. Widespread cries of denunciation are now being raised against the White House." Thus opens an editorial in the January issue of the magazine Kaizo. Continuing, it says:

"Trampling on the so-called glorious tradition of his country, Roosevelt had himself elected president three times. He threw into the wastebasket the admonitions of Presidents Washington, Jefferson and Monroe against interfering in European affairs and being drawn into the vortex of foreign politics. He deliberately poked his nose into the affairs of Europe and Asia.

"Snatching at Britain's unguarded moment at a time when her star is falling rapidly, Roosevelt and his hypnotized men gave vent to their ambitions of taking over the British Empire.

Roosevelt War-Monger

"His attitude toward the Anglo-German War and Japan is just the opposite of the lip service which he pays to world peace, justice, humanity, freedom, democracy, the open door and equal opportunity. Roosevelt is neither an advocate of peace nor a humanitarian. He is an exponent of the ambition for world domination and a war-monger. Some day we shall enumerate the long list of the evils and sins committed by this man.

"The War of Greater East Asia is a war for the emancipation of the Asiatic nations from Anglo-American bondage. This is a war in which Japan will either rise or fall, a war by which all the East Asiatic races will be freed from the shackles of the Anglo-Americans or be reduced to everlasting slavery under them. Britain and Holland have fattened themselves through the exploitation of the Asiatic races. Without tilling their own fields at home, they have been leading a luxurious life. They have been absentee landlords for many years at the expense of the Oriental races.

"For centuries the East Asiatic nations have been bound to their soils as serfs or even slaves. The domination of these Europeans over East Asia has blocked the progress of the culture of the Oriental nations. This has been deliberately done. These European countries have been following a definite policy of keeping Asiatics under perpetual serfdom.

"It is the dictate of the century that we Japanese restore the control of the Pacific to the people who live there instead of leaving it with the Europeans. It has been 400 years since Portugal penetrated Malacca. The influences of other European countries, including Spain, Holland and Britain, have subsequently waxed and waned.

Britain Last to Go

"Britain's reign has lasted the longest. Her territories have been the most extensive; her exploitation has been the worst. Now Heaven and Man have really become disgusted with that country. It is quickly falling into ruins.

"The rapidity with which the British Empire is heading toward its final doom is so pronounced that even the United States with her great capital and armaments is not in a position to prevent that empire from toppling over. In fact the United States is today unable to relieve any other country. Guam and Midway in the Pacific have been occupied by Japan. The Philippines too are doomed. The United States is literally flabbergasted at the annihilation of the Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor by the Imperial Japanese Navy. Was the United States unaware of the existence of Japan's invincible air force?

"In complicity with the Chiang Kai-shek regime the United States has stood against Japan's plan of establishing a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Both directly and indirectly the United States and its satellites hampered the economic negotiations between Japan and the Netherlands East Indies. This policy was carried out by the Roosevelt administration under the pretense of 'justice, humanity and world peace.'

"When Ambassador Saburo Kurusu crossed the Pacific at the approach of the climax of the Japanese-American negotiations, some Japanese held that his mission would only invite the insults of the United States. Japan however was as faithful to the cause of peace as could possibly be imagined. Even though Japan was insulted, she was willing to put up with it, because she intended to work for peace at any cost. But when Ambassadors Nomura and Kurusu attempted to conduct negotiations with an open heart with the men at Washington, they were rewarded with only insolence and intimidations.

Childish Nation Blasted

"How childish it was for these foolish men at Washington to believe that Japan could be cowed into submission by economic pressure. This is amply proved by the fact that they resurrected the obsolete Nine Power Pact from the wastebasket and attempted to force Japan to conform to its outworn principles. Men of keen insight in that country frowned on this foolhardy policy of Roosevelt and those near him but in vain.

"But the limit to Japan's patience finally arrived. The United States still remained obstinate. Japan then stepped over the bounds and unleashed a thunderbolt over Hawaii, Midway, Guam, Wake, Hongkong, Manila and Malaya. It is now too late for repentence by Roosevelt and his followers. At the instigation of Roosevelt and Churchill, Chiang Kai-shek has kept up his futile resistance against Japan. But the Burma route supplying the Chungking regime is about to be cut off entirely. Even now that regime is as well as finished in the interior of China. Chungking deserves its fate, for it has been a traitor in the war for the emancipation of the nations of East Asia.

"The obdurate United States and Britain are counting on a protracted war for their 'ultimate victory' and are trying to entice the Soviet Union to their side. Future developments in the international situation must be watched with care. What must be achieved by Japan at any cost is the occupation of Hongkong, now completed, the occupation of Singapore and the Philippines, and the cutting off of the accursed Burma route.

"When all this is accomplished, American and British penetration into East Asia will be checked entirely and the sources of their evil activities in the Orient will be removed. This in turn will induce India to gain independence and will endanger the position of Australia. The Chungking regime will be dealt a far severer blow than India and Australia, for it will lose all its pillars of support and will crumble altogether."

ABE NAMED TO HEAD NEW ORGANIZATION

Wartime Transportation Committee to Insure Quick Delivery of Munitions

At the regular Cabinet meeting held on Tuesday, it has been decided to institute a body to be known as the Wartime Transportation Committee within the Planning Board in order to effect a smooth transportation of munitions and people's daily necessities. The members of the Committee will include Genki Abe, Vice-President of the Planning Board as its head, Vice-Ministers of Communications, Railways, War, Navy, Commerce and Industry, Agriculture and Forestry and other ministries as well as additional Government officials. In this connection, the Board of Information on Tuesday issued a statement to the following effect.

"In order to bring about a successful conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia, it is essential to remove all impediments in carrying out a large-scale operation in a comprehensive area; at the same time, establishing a defense State of the highest degree to cope with the prolongation of the war. "For the achievement of this object, it is necessary to exploit the resources found in all regions within the Greater East Asiatic Sphere and to expand the productive capacity besides adjusting the supply and demand of various living requisites.

"Unfortunately, however, a terrific congestion is current in the transportation facilities which must be alleviated and toward this end it is absolutely necessary to find ways and means of effecting organic and synthetic method of maritime as well as overland transportations so as to obtain maximum results.

"With the object of thus ensuring the transportation of vital commodities, it has been decided at today's Cabinet meeting to establish a Committee comprising high officials of different Ministries. The members, holding their first meeting shortly and subsequent conferences at later dates, will discuss various plans to fulfill their mission of effecting a smooth transportation of all commodities necessary in carrying out the war."

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Realities of East Asia

CONTEMPORARY
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A Review of Far Eastern Affairs

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NORMAL SCHOOLS TO HAVE HIGHER STATUS

Government Decides to Give College Status to Improve Teachers' Quality

With a view to improving the quality and culture of the national school teachers, the Government has decided to raise the status of normal schools to that of colleges as well as to replace them from the public managements to the Government, according to a formal announcement of the Board of Information issued Tuesday, reports Domei. The announcement reads:

"In consideration of the necessity of promoting the normal school education and of improving the culture and character of the national school teachers, the Cabinet Council has decided on the following program today:

"1. Normal schools shall henceforth be placed under Government management and also be elevated to the status of colleges.

"2. A preparatory course of three years shall be established in normal schools for the benefit of the graduates of the higher departments of national schools.

"3. The system shall be enforced from April 1 next year. Preparations necessary to the new system shall be completed within this year."

Referring to the program for the promotion of normal school education, the Minister of Education, Dr. Kunihiko Hashida gave the following verbal statement the same day:

"It is needless to say that the establishment of a solid national system is the most urgent need imposed upon the Japanese nation which is striving to accomplish the purpose of Greater East Asia War.

"Among various measures to be adopted for improving the national strength, that of promoting the quality and culture of the nation by encouraging education and science should be stressed most.

"The establishment of the national school system put into operation last April was nothing but the result of the urgent necessity of improving the culture of the people so that they may be fully qualified as the leaders of tomorrow's East Asia. In this connection, the teachers of national schools must necessarily be improved in their character, culture and opinions.

"The Ministry of Education has been deliberately consulting on this problem and has recently decided the scheme of promoting the status of normal schools and also bringing them under Government control."

GERMAN PEOPLE GIVE CLOTHING TO SOLDIERS

Appeal by Fuehrer Draws Huge Gifts of Winter Articles

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 6.—The German people followed the appeal of the Fuehrer to help German soldiers in the cold winter of the East by gifts of winter clothing with an enthusiasm that could hardly be surpassed. The collection centers were so overcrowded Sundays that many thousands of waiting people had to be sent away again.

"We have never, like others, boasted with inexhaustible reserves and we had no need of doing this since our reserves did not consist so much of materials but of inner strength and comradely feelings," writes the Voelkischer Beobachter, "and the German people, by this action, have given proof that the national socialist unity has become the greatest reality in this severe war winter."

A provisional estimate of all the various woolen articles given by the German people to the soldiers at the front on one Saturday afternoon recorded a total of 32,44,201 pieces including 1,511,059 furcoats and furlined waistcoats, 32,058,601 woolen sweaters, 3,314,630 woolen shawls, 5,026,583 pairs of woolen socks, 2,219,171 pairs of gloves and 994,666 woolen blankets. Many valuable furcoats were donated to the nurses working in the field hospitals on the Eastern front.

TURKEY'S NEUTRALITY STRESSED BY OFFICIAL

Deputy Sadak Close to Foreign Office Against Outside Wheedling

D.N.B.

ANKARA, January 6.—The principles of Turkey's neutrality were once again stressed by the paper Aksham in an article written by Deputy Sadak who is known for his close relations with the Turkish Foreign Office. He emphasized Turkey's determination to remain neutral and her readiness to reject every attempt at gaining influence on the Government's foreign policy.

Despite her control of the Dardanelles this question was of not such vital importance in the present war as it was in the World War. The way through the Dardanelles to the Soviet was also leading through the Aegean Sea, Sadak pointed out, and the latter region was under German control. An action of controlling the Soviet Union through the Dardanelles was no longer possible.

This article of deputy Sadak caused much attention in political circles of Ankara since it was for the fifth time during recent weeks that the principle of Turkey's neutrality and foreign policy was stressed in such a manner by competent quarters and since it was made absolutely clear this time to whom this demonstration was addressed.

Unusual Promotion Given

Outstripping his fellow sumo wrestlers by 23 ranks at a bound, Kamikaze, a young and promising wrestler Tuesday, was promoted as one of the "full-fledged" wrestling champions, known as "Maku-no-uchi" or Inside the Curtain, wrestlers. Kamikaze has thus become an envy of his fellow wrestlers for his unusual promotion. He deserves this remarkable promotion, because of his excellent results during the last semi-annual wrestling tournament at the Kokugikan Amphitheater, Ryogoku. Kamikaze is shown in the center in above photo looking over a new list of wrestlers' rankings. This year's spring tournament will get under way on January 10.

HUGE TASK GREETS WASHINGTON PARLEY

Quick Adjournment Cannot Be Expected as Problems Are Many

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, January 6.—Contrary to earlier expectation it is now believed that a termination of the Washington Conference in the near future cannot be counted with. The publication of the so-called solidarity declaration as well as the appointment of General Wavell as supreme commander of the area of the South-Western Pacific only is a partial solution of the many problems that have to be solved at this Conference.

Far more difficult is the problem of the acquisition of raw materials and the question of transporting these materials. The London Times points out that a unified war economic policy is as necessary as the unification of strategy. The paper declared that since the collapse of France it was learnt that this war would be decided by the weight of material.

A correct distribution of the raw material resources was as important as the distribution of forces. The paper demands that a carefully prepared plan should be drafted for the establishment of an equilibrium between the requirements of the Pacific and the Atlantic area respectively. For this purpose an inter-allied supply council should be established without delay so that independent actions of certain states on the various theaters of the war could be checked.

Pan-American Confab

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 5.—An extremely skeptical attitude is being maintained by observers here regarding the United States' chances to bring to a successful conclusion the conference of foreign ministers of the Pan-American Republics to be held this month at Rio de Janeiro.

Pointing to the recent declaration of neutrality by Chile, the same observers said that South American countries, especially Argentina, Brazil and Chile, are unwilling to become involved directly in the Pacific hostilities, and, therefore, will attempt to maintain a neutral position, merely supplying raw materials to belligerent countries.

The same quarters said that while the question of joint defense of the Western Hemisphere naturally will come up for discussion during the conference, economic problems are of more importance to the South American countries.

The United States will have to make considerable concessions when the question of international trade comes up for discussion during the conference as most South American countries have close economic relations with Europe, it was said.

Nantao Firms Reopen

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, December 22.—With the gradual restoration of prosperity, it was reported today, the majority of the shops in Nantao have resumed business, especially those situated at the Old West Gate and in Chung Hwa Road. It is learned that the population now numbers over 250,000 and that all dwelling houses are fully occupied.

'War Tires' for U.S.

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, December 24.—The production of "war tires" from old rubber tires was announced by the Goodyear Rubber and Tire Company, Akron, Ohio. "War tires" permit only a speed of 50 kilometers hourly. The Goodyear Rubber and Tire Company motivated the production of these tires with the difficulties the U.S. rubber industry is encountering as the result of the Japanese successes in the Pacific war.

Basic Japanese Spirit of Neighborliness Is Factor in Success of Model Villages

Mutual confidence and amity result in developing good farming communities, though there are usually certain leaders to guide villagers, concludes Muraji Uchiki in the January issue of the Bungei Shunju, after inspecting three model farming villages in Fukuoka Prefecture. The villages he visited and studied are Mushirouchi, Ono and Aoyagi in Kasuya county, Fukuoka Prefecture. The features of these model farming villages, Mr. Uchiki describes as follows:

Aoyagi-mura, for instance, was once a prosperous town but it gradually declined, and some 40 years ago, the village suffered a serious economic depression. When the Mutual Credit association was formed in 1908, the village was facing financial ruin. But today, the Industrial Association has a membership of 402, with a total deposit of ¥867,802, and a total loan of ¥255,924. The village has now 360 cho of paddy fields, 180 cho of upland farms, 220 cho of forest lands, and 130 cho of orchards. Farming households number 300, of which 136 are owner-tenant farmers, pure tenant farmers being only 38 households, while owner farmers number 139.

It is the harmonious cooperation of the villagers that caused the progress and recovery of the village. Of course, there was a leader in the person of Kiichiro Shimizu, former village chief. He died in 1939 at the age of 73. Since he was only 22 years old, he insisted upon turning farms into orchards, and went to Kishu to study orange cultivation. He experimented with various different species, and finally succeeded after many failures. Now one half of the total cultivated area of the village is in orchards. In 1908, the orchard revenue totalled ¥3,178, but increased to ¥84,387 in 1940. The rice crop has also greatly increased, from ¥93,299 in 1908 to ¥268,748 in 1940. Kiichiro Shimizu worked harder than anybody else in the village.

True Japan Revealed

"The three villages became model farming communities, because all the farmers had cooperated in harmony, but I do not hesitate to say that among those farmers I found the real Japanese people," the writer says in conclusion. "I had always seen the true Japanese sentiments in farmers individually, but it is the first time that in inspecting those three villages I realized that the farmers as a whole were of the true racial characteristics of the Japanese people. They say that their villages developed naturally. I was very much impressed by this declaration, because I find that this is really the basic racial spirit that will enable Japan to establish the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and thus bring about permanent peace in the world.

"Everywhere, I asked farmers what was the special reason that their village became a model village, and without exception they replied: 'Because we are always considerate of others.' That is to say it is their neighborly love that made their villages wonderful. Their labor, cooperation, services, savings and everything else started from their consideration of others. The mutual effort for progress has naturally brought about the present achievements.

"Thus, there will be seen a considerable difference from the condition of these model villages and that of the so-called superior street associations of big cities. The people's characteristics are much influenced by their daily living conditions and surroundings. But we must return to the spirit of neighborly love that was possessed by our ancestors and which is still manifested in some farming villages.

"The road of progress taken by these three villages does not differ greatly. The cause of their phenomenal progress and prosperity must be found in the thought that bound together the families, native districts and the State throughout the entire history of the Empire. Of course an excellent thought alone does not bring results. There must be proper and superior systems, facilities, and the spirit of cooperation to make that thought fruitful.

"Particularly I am impressed by the fact that this great spirit of neighborly love is manifested not only within each village, but even to other villages and communities.

"Another significant point that I noticed in these three model villages is that there is no great land owner. There is not even a middle-class land owner. All are small but hard working honest farmers with neighborly love. But this distribution of land was a recent development that was made possible by the voluntary act of landowners, in cooperation with tenant farmers and other villages, under the spirit of mutual help and neighborly love. They reached a system of enabling tenant farmers to secure land or regain land lost by their ancestors, and of abolishing absentee land-owners. Thus, the lands in these villages came to be cultivated by their owners, divided in small lots to enable all to do their share of building up and developing the respective villages."

Britain, Soviet Greetings

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, January 6.—King George VI of England and the President of the Supreme Soviet Council Mikhail Kalinin, exchanged congratulatory telegrams on the occasion of New Year. In his message, President Kalinin stressed the common views established at Moscow between British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and the Soviet Government while the British ruler emphasized that this similarity of views would have its effect on the organization of peace after the war.

Colombia Bans Export

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, December 23.—The Colombia Government is taking measures for conserving the raw materials imported into the country, it was reported from Bogota. It is expected that the measures will aim at preventing the re-export of such goods which are urgently needed by Colombian industry.

BANK TO DEVELOP RESOURCES DECIDED

Organ to Supply Funds Needed For Exploitation of Materials In South

As an organ for supplying funds required in developing resources and adjusting currency in southern regions, the Government has decided to establish the Southern Development Bank at the Cabinet Council held Tuesday. A bill for organizing this bank will be submitted to the present Imperial Diet.

The Southern Development Bank will have a total capital of ¥100,000,000, entirely supplied by the Government, which will be given in national bonds. The first installment payment on the capital will be ¥10,000,000, or one-tenth of the total amount. It will be privileged to issue debentures to the limit of ten times the paid-up capital. Debentures will be issued in the southern region for mobilizing local fund.

The Bank will undertake not only the supply of funds necessary for development of resources, but also to operate general banking business, receive deposits, exchange currencies and deals in exchanges. The branches of the bank will be established within the branches of the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Taiwan in southern territories.

Any loss incurred by the investment of capital in the bank will be compensated by the Government. It will enjoy the privilege of securing loans from the War Expendititure Special Accounts and will be in future transferred to private management.

BUMPER OLIVE CROP REPORTED IN PORTUGAL

Oil Presses Already in Operation —Quality Extremely High Grade

Transocean

LISBON, December 24.—Portugal has had a bumper olive crop. In most parts of the country oil presses are already in operation and it appears that this year's oil will be of an extremely high quality.

Farmhands who ordinarily received only seven escudos per day are now being paid ten escudos, in addition to being given one and a half liters of wine per day and half a liter of oil per week.

In some parts of the country the authorities have prohibited continuation of work in tungsten mines so as to have sufficient hands available for the plucking of olives. From Antonio Amaro comes the report that workers engaged in tungsten mines who were earning up to 20 escudos per day refused to work for less in the olive harvest. After negotiations with the authorities, however, they agreed to a daily wage of 12 escudos.

Women receive 6 escudos a day, while for each mule supplied ten escudos are paid out. Only eight escudos are paid for the services of donkeys.

German Officers Decorated

Transocean

BERLIN, December 24.—Major-General Boettcher and Major-General Gause of the German North African Corps have been decorated by the Fuehrer with the Knights Cross of the Iron Cross in recognition of their outstanding leadership and personal courage. Colonel Mickl has also been decorated with the Knights Cross of the Iron Cross.

GERMANS SCOFF U.S. FOR ECONOMY MOVE

Where Is Land of Plenty? Asks Berlin Paper to Willkie's Appeal

Transocean

BERLIN, December 24.—The recent appeal over the radio in the United States by Wendell Willkie that the American people must tighten their belts was interpreted by the Berliner Boersenzeitung as indicative of the unpleasant consequences of the Japanese successes in the Pacific which have resulted in the severance of American sea-lanes to East Asia.

"How long ago is it that we were hearing from Washington or New York that Germany had to start her war with hunger and restrictions, but that the United States was beginning hers with a plentitude of everything?

"It is therefore all the more astonishing," the article adds, "to hear of the appeal which Wendell Willkie addressed over the radio to the American people requesting the latter to observe the greatest economy in their consumption of everything. Spartan simplicity is demanded from a people which so far has been told that it had inexhaustible resources at its disposal and to whom the wartime economic measures in Germany or Japan's defense measures against American maneuvers of blockade were represented more or less like a joke.

"The necessity of hard work is urged to a people who might have been misled to believe from the bombastic blather of its leaders that it would be only necessary to speed up the machinery a little in order to force the Axis Powers to their knees.

"We shall not starve," said Mr. Willkie, "but we will have to learn to get along with a minimum of everything, and not with as much as possible."

"Therefore, if now all at once wasters do not turn into Spartans, nor small and big dollar chasers into unselfish and self-sacrificing community workers, then, of course, Roosevelt and Willkie cannot be blamed for the fact that the loss of the Pacific fleet and the most important Pacific bases, and the loss of important raw material sources in East Asia is leading to unpleasant consequences. As far as we are concerned, this Willkie appeal is interesting only as proof of the depth of the fall from the high horse, which one has experienced there."

FRANCOIS LAUDS LEGIONS

Issues Order of Day After General Paure's Visit

Transocean

VICHY, December 24.—Following a visit by General Paure to the North African legionaries, the President of the Legion, General Francois, issued an order of the day in which he praised the legionaries for their loyalty and bravery.

"General Paure expresses deep satisfaction with you via the Algiers radio. He knows he can rely upon you as far as your determination and loyalty is concerned.

"This is praise which the people accord you as fighters and it is also praising you as fighters when I express here that it is my greatest pride to be your leader. Keep acting steadfastly and courageously, and it will lead us to the aim we all have in mind, namely, the restoration of France and the French Empire in honor and prestige," concludes the order of the day.

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FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

PIANOS, organs, Victor electric phonographs. High prices paid. Apply Miura, 23 Tamachi, Hongo-ku. Tel. Koishikawa 85-6479.

PIANO used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 664, Japan Times, Yokohama.

SEWING machines, pianos, foreign furniture and clothing, etc., used, wanted at reasonable prices. Also specially attractive prices offered for electric motors and machines. Phone 36-5837 and ask for Shioda, or write to 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4443.

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K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0643.

MASSAGE

OHNO masseuse. Embassies, legations and Imperial Hotel guests are among our clients. 18, 3-chome, Shimbashi. Phone 43-1294. Summer branch: Karuizawa Odori.

MEDICAL

OCULIST (eye specialist). Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tel. Ginza 57-1669. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

HOSAKA Hospital. Prof. Dr. T. Hosaka, obstetrician and gynaecologist. Hours: 9 a.m. to noon. Bright, sanitary and modern hospital. Address: 13, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, behind Kabukiza Theater, corner of Miyoshi Bridge.

JUJIN Hospital, near North Entrance of Shimbashi Station besides Dobashi bridge. Skin and blood disease specialist. Patients accepted. Hours until 9 p.m. German and English spoken.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

NANKOIN Sanatorium. Owned and supervised by Dr. K. Takata, Chigasaki, near Yokohama Railway Station. Located in a healthy situation, facing Sagami Bay, amidst beautiful scenery. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m. 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m., except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

DR. H. Shimasaki, Shimbashido Hospital, blood disease specialist. Tsutsumi Daiichi Bldg., 20 Shimbashi 1-chome, Shiba-ku, south of Dai-Iti Hotel, near Shimbashi Station and Shimbashi Kitaguchi tram stop. Hours: 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sundays and holidays until 12 noon. English and German spoken.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D., Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities. 200 yards from Meguro tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

SILK PRICES RISE ON FUTURES SUPPORT

Silk Wool to Make Appearance As Substitute for Wool, Cheaper Than Silk

Special to Japan Times and Advertiser

YOKOHAMA, January 5.—There were few features of interest in the market, and the general tone was quiet last week. Daily business was confined to quantities only to cover immediate requirements, but the prices stiffened steadily in sympathy with the futures prices, white 13/15s, grade D being quoted at ¥1,515 and white 20/22s, grade A at ¥1,490 on Saturday as against ¥1,505 and ¥1,480 respectively on Monday. Export silk was, however, speculatively required in expectation of a rise in the prices from the extreme shortage of offerings, except what were held by big reelers, who were unwilling to sell them within the year.

On the futures market, delivery was effected for December on the 22nd, which was earlier than in the usual year, the total delivery goods amounting to 1,680 bales, being larger than at first expected. The last quotation for the December position before delivery was ¥1,529, being ¥25 higher than the spot price, which was quite unprecedented. The tone was strong over the week, with active buying made in a triumphant mood and in view of the buoyant share market. There was too much buying to be met and business had to be allotted only at restricted prices. The prices rose all around nearly up to the maximum limits, and the April position closed at ¥15.89 on Saturday, the last business day of the year. Buying orders poured in anticipation of a keen advance in prices at the turn of the year, and there was little selling but rather for profit taking. The nearby deliveries were chiefly demanded, as the prices still felt room for a rise within the official limits, and, therefore for speculation.

During the first and second ten days of December, arrivals totaled 23,527½ bales at Yokohama and Kobe as against 21,277 bales for the same 20 days of November, showing a gain of 2,250½ bales. Observing a decrease in recent arrivals, however, the monthly total is likely to fall off from that for November. The total re-shipments to the interior for the same interval amounted to 15,898 bales, gaining 5,804 bales over a month ago.

The stoppage of export business, occasioned by the American freezing of Japanese assets, brought about trouble between exporters and merchants as to the delivery of the contracted goods, and it has not been settled for the subsequent six month. It is reported, however, that on December 26 an amicable settlement was at last reached, thanks to the last efforts made by the presidents of both the Exporters' and Merchants' Guilds, who are shortly leaving their position. The goods involved in the question are about 800 bales. The chief points of settlement are reported to be that the exporters pay to the merchants ¥30 per bale of the contracted goods, which will be taken back by the merchants, as interest for five months, while the goods delivered against spot bargains will be taken delivery of unconditionally by exporters.

To Resume Operation

All reelers, who have shut down their mills a few days earlier than the usual year for the New Year's holidays, will, it is reported, resume operations much earlier than usual within January and suspend work again in the new cocoon season, in order to let their female hands go back home and help their families in the increased cultivation of staple food during the busy agricultural season, meeting the national demand.

The creation of another kind of raw silk is reported. "Silk wool raw silk," by the name of which it is called, is soft to the touch like wool, which makes it best as the woof of kimono, hosiery yarn and stuff for European clothing. It can be made by the ordinary silk reeling machine and does not require any special machine to make. Moreover, it will cost much less than the ordinary kind of raw silk, when put out on a large scale. It has been invented by the Government Sericultural Experiment Station, Tokyo after elaborate research. This silk, which is claimed to compare favorably with wool, will be put into the market in large quantities early next year, according to the report, and is being made by some leading silk reeling mills. The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, which is very enthusiastic about it, is starting on the encouragement of the new industry, for which it will fix and announce the official prices for the silk, the report concludes.

At a meeting of the Councilors of the National Silk Reelers' Federation, the readjustment of the raw silk industry was considered for meeting the planned decreased production of raw silk for next silk year to 450,000 bales, after which it was decided to readjust 40% to 50% of the total number of silk reeling basins amounting to 185,000 in July, 1940, and to apply the equipment made idle by the readjustment to some urgent emergency industrial purposes.

To Head Arms Firm

Vice-Admiral Masaharu Hibino, retired, will be elected president of the Dai-Nippon Arms Company at the coming general meeting of shareholders in succession to Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima who left the company last year in order to assume the portfolio of Communications Minister in the Tojo Cabinet. Hailing from Aichi Prefecture, Vice-Admiral Hibino was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1900 and appointed naval attache to the Japanese Embassy to the United States in 1914. During his service in America the admiral attended the Washington Naval Conference in 1923 as member of the Japanese delegation. After he was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral in 1936, Mr. Hibino assumed the post of an instructor at the Naval College and Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Station.

SYNTHETIC OIL VITAL

Noted Engineering Expert Points Out Importance of Artificial Petrol for Purposes Other Than Fuel

The Japanese should not forget the importance of the synthetic oil industry amid their great jubilations over the brilliant victories of the Japanese Army and Navy over the United States and British forces in the Pacific, which have made secure the supply of oil from the South to Japan, because synthetic oil is not merely a substitute for natural oil, but have various advantages over the latter, declares Motoyasu Kita, Dean of the engineering department of Kyoto Imperial University.

"At the outset of the War of Greater East Asia," the professor says, "we were somewhat worried over the oil resources of Japan as well as of Manchoukuo and China, fearing that insufficient supply of oil might prevent the Japanese Army and Navy from pushing vigorously their operations against the United States and British forces.

"This vague fear, however, disappeared from the minds of all Japanese when the unbelievably excellent war results were conveyed to this country by radio and newspapers from the Pacific and Malay fronts immediately after the start of hostilities.

Importance Stressed

"Nevertheless, we should not give ourselves over to felicitations and joy over Japan's memorable victories and forget the importance of the synthetic oil industry, for the speedy development of which a great number of scientists in this country are now making strenuous efforts.

"At the same time, we should not forget the fact that synthetic oil is not merely a substitute for natural oil. Synthetic oil has various characteristics which natural oil has not. No modern warfare can be carried out successfully without gasoline, and as a matter of fact, a single drop of gasoline is as precious as a single drop of human blood in time of war, but gasoline obtainable from natural oil is not everything. War gives rise to need of various kinds of oil—to be used for airplanes, tanks, cars, trucks, ships, machinery and for the lubrication of machinery and the like. Natural oil cannot cover all these demands. Or, it is rather safe to say that natural oil cannot meet some of these needs as effectively as synthetic oil. Some oil is good for making high-octane gasoline for airplanes, but others are not. Some oil is excellent for lubrication of machinery, but others are not.

Precision Essential

"War demands high precision in the operation of machinery and high quality of materials. For the operation of various precision machinery, many kinds of oil are needed. It is impossible for us to make natural oil to meet all these demands. To fill such demands squarely, we must make synthetic oil, and make every effort to develop the synthetic oil industry of this country.

"The synthetic oil industry needs delicate and refined technics. At present, synthetic oil cannot compete with natural oil in the low cost of production, but in the future synthetic oil will become available at prices as low as those of natural oil, and what is more, in production of specific goods, natural oil is no match for synthetic oil even today. Synthetic oil is not confined to fuel in its usage, but is used for various purposes in various fields of industry."

VIGOROUS TRADING MARKS STOCK MART

Year Starts in Kabutocho With Remarkable Boosts In Shippings, Dockyards

Amazing rises in the prices of shipping companies and dockyards marked this year's first trading on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Tuesday, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

Bright and cheerful sentiment prevailed in the market at the outset, for all brokers conducted fresh operations vigorously, whose spirit was high after the fall of Hongkong and Manila into Japanese hands, and whose confidence in the final victory of Japan over the United States and Britain in the War of Greater East Asia was made immutable by the reports that the days of Singapore are now numbered.

Amid strong bullish sentiment, almost all shares moved upward rapidly, and especially shipping, shipbuilding, oil, and steel shares rose remarkably, each gaining from ¥3 to ¥4.

In the short-term division, N.Y.K. jumped up to ¥119 by ¥4 despite sporadic forced selling while N.Y.K. new, also showed a gain of ¥4. In the long-term division, O.S.K., Nissan, and the shares of other shipping companies were higher from ¥4 to ¥6.5. The new account of the Nissan Steamship Company rose as high as ¥91.5.

Tokyo Exchange was rather weakly maintained in the short-term division as traders refrained from buying. They were quiet and just watched the share moving up and down rather listlessly under the influence of the liquidation tax problem. In the morning, Tokyo Exchange closed at ¥145.50.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

First Section

	Closing		Feb.	Mar.
Fuji Spin (50)	71.1	u1.8	71.5	71.8
Fuji, new (25)	41.0	u .3	41.5	43.3
Kanegafuchi (50)	168.7	u2.0	169.5	172.9
Do. new (25)	112.7	u2.0	113.0	113.7
Teikoku Rayon (50)	114.0	u3.0	114.0	114.7
Teikoku Rayon (37½)	102.8	d .2	103.8	103.3
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	83.7	u .8	83.9	89.5
Tokyo Rayon (50)	39.0	d .5	37.3	39.5
Toyo Light (50)	68.0	u1.3	....	....
Electric-chemical (50)			64.5	65.2
Ensuiko Sugar (50)	70.5	u .0	70.2	71.8
Japan Mining (50)	66.8	u1.0	66.9	68.6
Manchuria Indust. (50)	63.5	....	64.2	64.9
Tokyo Stock (50)	147.4	d .5	147.8	149.2
Do, new (50)	147.0	d1.5	147.6	148.6

Second Section

	Closing		Feb.	Mar.
N. Y. K. (50)	117.8	d2.3	117.2	118.0
Do. new (37½)	99.0	u2.0	99.4	100.7
O. S. K. (50)	10.6	u2.1	103.1	107.9
Do. new (37½)	87.8	u4.9	87.9	93.0
Ishikawajima (50)	84.0	u4.9	84.5	91.0
Do. new (25)	54.5	u5.0	55.0	53.7
Uraga Dock (50)	129.8	u10.7	129.1	94.5
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	96.5	u3.6	95.4	95.0
Hitachi Works (50)	79.4	u1.9	79.3	80.8
Iwaki Colliery (50)			34.5	35.4
Steel Tube (50)	78.4	u1.4	78.9	79.9

Third Section

	Closing		Feb.	Mar.
S. M. R. (50)	72.0	....	....	74.9
Japan Fat (50)	64.9	u2.5	64.8	65.9
Japan Soda (25)	33.9	u1.6	33.7	34.1
Japan Oil (50)	83.1	u3.9	83.6	84.9
Karafuto Oil (50)	52.5	d .1	53.7	53.5
Nichiro Fishery (50)	78.0	d .2	78.5	76.5
Shochiku (50)	63.1	u1.1	62.9	63.5

Government Bonds

Government bond spot prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Kogo 5s	105.80	105.80	105.80	105.80
Second 5s	105.80	105.80	105.80	105.80
First 4s	102.80	102.80	102.80	102.80

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	145.0	146.9	144.9	145.5
N. Y. K., old	116.2	119.0	115.0	117.9
N. Y. K., new	99.9	100.5	98.7	99.4
Kanegafuchi Spin.	168.1	170.0	168.0	168.0
Kanegafuchi, new	111.9	113.4	111.5	111.9
Teikoku Rayon, n.	103.2	104.0	102.3	102.7
Osaka Stock, new	83.9	84.5	83.0	83.4
S. M. Railway	72.0	72.0	71.8	71.8
Mitsubishi Heavy	96.4	96.4	96.0	96.0
Tokyo Light	67.9	67.9	67.5	67.5
Hitachi Works	80.0	80.0	79.0	79.0
Japan Steel Tube	77.8	79.0	77.0	78.9
Japan Oil	81.9	84.0	81.7	83.5
Japan Mining	66.4	66.8	66.4	66.8
Manchuria Ind	63.1	63.3	63.1	63.3

Bank of Japan Accounts

January 6
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5,978,816
Over Issues	1,278,816
Deposits	496,231
Loans	903,903

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	145.5	— 2.4
N.Y.K., new, short-term	99.4	+ 3.3
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	111.9	+ 1.9
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.50	— .30
Government bond, Kogo 5 per cent	105.80	+ .15

530,000 IN AUTO FIRMS LOSE JOBS

As Result of Prohibition on Manufacture of Automobiles For Civilian Purposes

Some 530,000 automobile employes in Detroit have been jobless following the prohibition on manufacture of automobiles for civilian purposes by the United States Government, according to reports reaching here from Washington via neutral countries in South America, the Nichi Nichi reports.

The loss of the United States naval and air bases in the Pacific at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia has completely stopped the supply of rubber, tin and other strategical materials from the southern regions to America. As a result, the United States has been compelled to stop the manufacture of automobile tires, tennis and golf balls.

The Government's order to discontinue the manufacture of automobile tires has thrown the American automobile industry into a panic, says the Washington report.

900 Dealers Jobless

Another U.S. Government order prohibiting the sale of new cars has robbed more than 900 big automobile dealers of their jobs, and forced them to bustle around town, seeking new jobs. At the same time, all automobile plants in the United States are being forced to shift from the production of cars and trucks to that of arms and ammunition. As a result, in Detroit alone, 530,000 automobile employes have been thrown out of the plants into the streets as unemployed.

These Government's steps prohibiting the manufacture of automobile tires and automobiles for civilian purposes as well as the sales of new cars are casting a dark shadow over the social order of America, and armies of job-changers and job-seekers overflowing big industrial cities in the United States are stirring up the social unrest in that country, according to the report.

The prices of automobiles are rising steadily in South America today. However, the United States Government has some 600,000 new cars under its control. Some of them will be exported to South America, the Washington report understands. At present, there are about 31,000,000 cars in America, but it is evident that the American automobile industry is galloping its way down to doom, says the Nichi Nichi.

MORE SHIPBUILDING URGED BY LEADERS

Tell Government Step Necessary to Expand Mercantile Fleet to Help Win War

Shipping leaders are now urging the Government to take some positive and efficient steps to spur shipbuilding on the ground that the smooth and rapid expansion of mercantile fleet is one of the keys to the successful disposal of the current war with the United States and the British Empire as well as to the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, says the Miyako.

According to competent observers, 15,000,000 tons of shipping bottoms at least are indispensably needed for the maintenance of the long supply routes of munitions from Japan to far-flung fronts on the southwestern Pacific and also transportation of national defense materials from Thailand, French Indo-China and other countries in the southern regions, which have been or will be placed under the control of the Japanese troops.

Britain Seriously Affected

Referring to the shipping condition in enemy countries, the Miyako points out that 7,000,000 tons of British mercantile vessels were already sunk by the Germans since the outbreak of the European War and hereafter, they opine about 400,000 tons a month will be sent to the bottom by the Axis Powers. They also claim shipbuilding capacity in Britain is continuing to decrease owing to the destruction of shipbuilding facilities by the German air forces and also caused by the acute labor shortage.

American ships over 1,000 tons totaled 6,803,000 tons at the end of June last year in comparison with 8,126,000 tons as of June 1939, as shown in the following table:

	June 1939	June 1941
	— (Tons) —	
Ocean-going ships	2,094,000	2,816,000
Coastwise ships	4,296,000	3,854,000
Laid-up ships	1,763,000	138,000
Total	8,126,000	6,803,000

More Losses Certain

Ocean-going freighters which were being constructed in American shipyards at the end of October last year numbered 603 ships (4,000,000 tons) and oil tankers, 198 ships (2,050,000 tons). Out of the total, 413 ships (3,100,000 tons) are scheduled to be completed this year. At present, the damage caused by the German air and sea forces of British and American ships stands at three times the ship construction in the British Empire and two times that in the United States. Activities of the Japanese Navy on the Pacific are expected to accelerate enemy losses.

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LINK WITH STERLING, DOLLAR ABOLISHED

Finance Ministry Fixes Foreign Exchange Quotation—Y.S.B. Issues Official Rates

The regulations which provide for the abolition of the linkerage of the Japanese yen with the pound sterling and the United States dollar and furthermore authorizing the Finance Minister to fix foreign exchange quotations were put into effect on Tuesday. At the same time, the new official rates were made public by the Yokohama Specie Bank. The epoch-making policy will be designed to cut off the last vestige of Japan's financial and economic reliance upon the United States and the British Empire.

New official rates, however, were decided on the basis of the inter-exchange bank quotations, which had hitherto been observed and consequently, hardly any substantial difference is seen between the new and old rates. According to the new system, for example, the official rate against 100 French Indo-China piastre was fixed at ¥97.60 and commission at ¥0.50. Consequently, bankers will sell foreign exchange bills on French Indo-China at ¥98.10 and purchase at ¥97.10. Hitherto, telegraphic transfer selling rates on 100 French Indo-China piastre had been quoted at ¥98⅛ and buying rate at ¥97 ⅛.

The list of official foreign exchange rates and commission is given below: (In ¥)

	Quotations	Commission
1. French Indo-China (Per 100 piastre)		
T.T. and D.D.	97.60	0.50
Sight	96.85	0.50
30 d/s	96.35	0.50
60 d/s	96.10	0.50
2. Thailand (per 100 baht)		
T.T. and D.D.	155.70	3.50
Sight	154.50	3.50
30 d/s	153.70	3.50
60 d/s	152.90	3.50
3. Germany (Per 100 marks)		
T.T. and D.D.	170.50	1.10
4. Italy (per 100 liras)		
T.T. and D.D.	23.35	0.25
5. France (per 100 francs)		
T.T. and D.D.	9.30	1.10
6. Switzerland (Per 100 francs)		
T.T. and D.D.	98.90	0.85
7. Sweden (per 100 krone)		
T.T. and D.D.	101.50	1.00
8. Portugal (Per 100 escudo)		
T.T. and D.D.	17.30	0.25
9. Argentina (Per 100 pesos)		
T.T. and D.D.	101.80	0.77
10. Brazil (Per 100 milreis)		
T.T. and D.D.	21.80	0.30
11. Chile (per 100 pesos)		
T.T. and D.D.	13.75	0.15

Bill Clearings

January 6
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	857,200	440,181
Balance	43,312	33,452

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited

CAPITAL ¥100,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ¥ 77,600,000

CHAIRMAN: Takeo Kato

MANAGING DIRECTORS:
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BRANCHES—OVERSEAS:
SHANGHAI, 36, Kiukiang Road.
DAIREN, 133, Yamagata-Dori.

United States Forced To Make Further Cut In Rubber Consumption

The United States has been compelled to enforce further economies in the consumption of rubber on account of the stoppage of imports from Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies, according to an Havas dispatch from New York dated January 4. The United States had been importing 609,000 tons yearly from the southwestern Pacific regions but with these sources of supply cut and the new supply from the Amazon basin in South America estimated at only about 15,000 tons, Washington has been driven to proclaim further restrictions on the consumption of the strategic material.

OFFICIALS PLANNING TO CONTROL MINES

Development of Resources in Occupied Areas to Be Curbed—Blow to Big Industrialists

The Mine Control Association is now studying steps to control the development of mineral resources in the southern regions including oil, coal, iron ore, bauxite, tin ore, manganese ore and tungsten, says the Nikkan Kogyo. Importance will be attached, in the control setup, to preventing big interests from monopolizing mineral resources in these areas and also enabling small mining industrialists engaged in the development of these deposits.

With the scuccessful progress of the land and sea operations in all directions of the Pacific, the attention of Japanese industrialists in being focused on the high-quality mineral deposits which exist in enormous amount in the southwestern Pacific. The Government is now shaping the policy regarding the development of these deposits and the concrete plan is expected to be made public in the near future. In concert with the authorities, the Mine Control Association which was established late last year in accordance with the Key Industrial Organization Control Ordinance is now studying measures to control the activities of Japanese mining industrialists in these areas.

Hitherto, the development of natural resources in Japanese-occupied areas had, generally speaking, been monopolized by big interests and they were given privileges by the authorities, but small mining industrialists had to face various handicaps. These handicaps, however, will be eliminated in the control setup, which is now being mapped out by the Mine Control Association and all resources in the southwestern Pacific will be mined not under the laissez fairs principle but in accordance with State policies.

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SUPPLIES OF FOODS IN GERMANY BETTER

Bitter Experiences Which They Had During Last World War Being Greatly Utilized

As far as provisions are concerned in Germany there is no cause for worry, says a Nichi Nichi special dispatch from Berlin dated January 4. Bitter experiences which the country had during the World War (1914-18) are being greatly utilized so that the distribution condition is far better than in the last world conflict.

Realizing that foodstuffs are one of the determinating factors for the war victory, Nazi leaders have attached much importance, in the four-year industrial plan and the forward movement in production, to the increase of agricultural output. These efforts proved successful when German Government announced late last year that all agricultural products exclusive of potatoes were turned out in a larger amount in 1941 than in 1939, the first year of the European War.

Noteworthy is the fact, points out the Nichi Nichi dispatch, that in the former World War shortage began to develop in labor, farming machinery and fertilizer soon after the outbreak of the conflict, but, on the other hand, there is practically no sign of such bad tendency in the present war. As a result of bumper yield of agricultural products, the allotment for general households has virtually shown no change for the last two and a half years. Daily allotment of bread, for example, averaged 2,250 grams per person last year; meat, 400 grams; and fatty substances, 270 grams. These figures compare with 2,000 grams of bread, 150 grams of meat and 112 grams of fatty substances respectively for 1916, the third year of the World War. The German Government announced on January 2 that there would be no change in the allotment of agricultural products for some time to come.

Referring to agricultural condition in other parts of Europe, the Nichi Nichi cable says that farms have greatly increased and farming methods were improved and that, consequently, the harvest of last year exceeded the record in 1935. Plantation acreage were expanded in Rumania from 2,350,000 hectare in 1935 to 2,600,000 in 1941 and the harvest remarkably increased from 1,080,000 tons in 1935 to 2,450,000 tons in 1941. Bulgaria put out 2,000,000 tons of agricultural goods and a considerable increase, generally speaking, was also seen in all other European countries with the exception of Sweden.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1942

Anti-Axis Union

One of the tangible outcomes of the British Prime Minister Winston Churchill's visit to the American capital is the anti-Axis combine of 26 countries, which was announced on January 2. The most remarkable thing about this far-flung federation of anti-Axis countries is the decided preponderance of countries which exist in name but hardly in reality. Next to such shadowy character of the new combine, the most remarkable feature is that of the 26 countries affixing their names to the present international instrument there are only 2 countries existing as independent sovcign States and in shape to carry on war against the Axis or Japan in any way, shape or form; to wit, the United States and Britain.

To be more specific, the remaining 24 are countries either subservient to the United States and Britain or driven from their homelands by the Axis countries. They are namely (1) British Dominions and colonies, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the South African Union, India; (2) half-independent entities, the Netherlands East Indies, and Chungking; (3) countries whose homelands are under Axis dominion, Belgium, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Norway, Jugoslavia, Poland, Luxemburg; (4) countries dancing as American puppets, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

The list itself is somewhat imposing. But how effectual will be their joint front against the Axis? In the first place, their two leaders, the United States and Britain, never from the outset have been too cordial or wholehearted in their cooperation. When it has been demonstrated more than once that some differences between London and Washington have never been composed, it ought to be easy enough to see how difficult it will be for all other countries to work for their common front. It is no surprise that their conference has been dubbed a "defeat" conference.

It is no secret that the position of Britain herself is none too secure. For both Canada and Australia have always leaned to the United States rather than their mother country. Australia has been openly critical of British policies since the disastrous defeat of the British navy in Malayan waters. New Zealand keeps step with her neighbor. The South African Union, if not wrong to judge from her recent trend, seems drifting further away from Britain. India, since Japan's advance into Malaya, has been becoming more and more restless. What sort of cooperation the British Government may expect from those countries, her own statesmen must best know. Or if they labor under any delusion, there can be no doubt about it as far as Axis statesmanship is concerned.

Even less importance must be seen in the plighted words of the countries driven from their homelands. At least, whatever they may find in their power to do against the Axis countries may well be left out of their calculation. As for Chungking and the Netherlands East Indies, they have been reduced to a state of impotence by the successive falls of Hongkong and Manila. What little breath there is in their nostrils will be utterly gone when Singapore falls . As for the small Latin American countries which have joined the anti-Axis league, they are quite negligible from the strategic point of view.

It is more important, at least from Japan's standpoint, to note that the present anti-Axis league aims at herself rather than Germany or Italy. Negatively, not only Mexico, the largest country of Central America, but all important countries of South America, have refused to join the present combine.

One commendable feature of the present anti-Axis league is that there is little secret about its strength or power or about its design. It is perhaps more to purpose to note that the Roosevelt-Churchill meetings have produced naught better. It is really surprising that they have failed to meet their situation with a nobler purpose. It is on record that in hours of success or triumph their minds soared to higher regions. We are struck by the truth of an old Japanese saying that "anyone's wit is dulled when his fortune is low."

Grand Art Museum

In commemoration of the birth of the Crown Prince in 1933 a grand art museum will be built on a site of 4,000 to 7,000 tubo in Tokyo at a total cost of ¥7,000,000. This sum will be provided by the Tokyo Municipality.

The museum will be a four-storied building with two floors above ground and two below, all equipped with the latest improvements found in this kind of structure. Many masterpieces, from the Meiji era down to the present day, such as paintings, sculptures and industrial art objects, will be exhibited. —Tourist & Travel News.

Oldest Buddhist Images

Two Buddhist stone images, possibly the oldest in Japan and probably brought here from the continent, have recently been discovered at the Goryu Sonryuin Temple in Gunnai Village, Okayama Prefecture. According to the inscriptions on the images they are some 1,400 years old. One is 2 feet 2 inches high and 1 foot 3.5 inches broad and the other 3 feet 1 inches high and 9 inches broad. Both are adorned with artistically wrought relief work which speaks eloquently of the grandeur of ancient Asiatic culture.—Tourist and Travel News.

EDEN-STALIN MEETING IN MOSCOW CRITICIZED

Soviets Demand Surrender of Europe to Bolshevism

D.N.B.

The attitude of Germany, Italy and their European allies toward the results of Eden's trip to Moscow can be summarized as follows:

From all Anglo-Saxon communiques and commentaries on Eden's conference with Stalin in Moscow it becomes apparent, that the Soviet Union asked for nothing more nor less as the price of its assistance, than the surrender of Europe to Bolshevism and that Mr. Eden and through him England accepted this price at the expense of Europe in the most irresponsible manner. The European nations know now exactly what would happen to them if instead of Germany and Italy the Anglo-Saxon Bolshevist combination undertook the reorganization of Europe.

The official English communique on the Eden-Stalin meeting states that an agreement was reached on the "acceptance of measures which are to render utterly impossible any repetition of German aggressions in the future." This means nothing else than that Bolshevism is to be made Europe's policeman. Furthermore the communique speaks of mutual understanding "on the organization of peace and security after the war, as well as on concrete proposals for the moulding of the future."

Concessions Demanded

The Daily Telegraph and other English papers stated in their commentaries that it was hardly possible to doubt that Stalin had also demanded far-reaching concessions from the Anglo-Saxon Powers on questions which touched upon the inner affairs of the Central and Western European countries. The Times (London) goes as far as to declare in its commentary that the world would have to take a lesson from the Soviet Union, especially in the economic and social fields. Similar trends of thought become apparent in the entire English press.

In this connection the European Powers involved can only state: It is becoming more and more obvious that England is ready to acknowledge the well-known Bolshevist principles as the basis of a new order in Europe, in other words to include them as point 9 in the Atlantic Charter. Thus England is becoming the standard bearer and propagandist of the Bolshevist idea against Europe. Again, as in former cases of British wooing of the Soviet Union, England acknowledges Soviet Russia's claim to exert a decisive influence in the whole of Europe, above all in Central and Eastern Europe, including Turkey.

The participation in the Moscow conference of the British Ambassador in Ankara, may serve as a broad hint in this connection. In view of the attitude of the Soviet Union during the past two years it is quite obvious, also, that the problem of the Dardanelles played an important role in the recent Moscow discussions.

Gems of Truth

Three days of uninterrupted company in a vehicle will make you better acquainted with another, than one hour's conversation with him every day for three years.—Lavater

• • •

An actor should take lessons from painter and the sculptor. Not only should he make attitude his study, but he should highly develop his mind by an assiduous study of the best writers, ancient and modern, which will enable him not only to understand his parts, but to communicate a nobler coloring to his manners and mien.—Goethe

• • •

Accuracy is the twin brother of honesty; inaccuracy, of dishonesty.—C. Simmons

• • •

Cato, being scurrilously treated by a low and vicious fellow, quietly said to him, "A contest between us is very unequal, for thou canst bear ill language with ease, and return it with pleasure; but to me it is unusual to hear, and disagreeable to speak it."

There are none more abusive to others than they that lie most open to it themselves; but the humor goes round, and he that laughs at me today will have somebody to laugh at him tomorrow.—Seneca

Fruitless Propaganda

Berliner Montagspost

In the last few days, the Americans and the British have been writing and talking a lot about the "open town" of Manila. The Americans are trying to stir up anti-Japanese feeling among the Filipinos with this artifice in order to gain an ally for their hopeless fight against the Japanese. The British have also taken up this propaganda campaign in order to support their ally.

It is simply ridiculous if Washingotn and London are bent on making a case out of Manila, which is to testify against the Japanese. It must not be forgotten that only a short while ago Mr. Knox, the Secretary of the American Navy, called Manila the center of the resistance of the United States in the Pacific. Up to the present, all announcements issued by Washington and repeated by London, had stated that the United States had created a base in Manila which would be of decisive importance in a future conflict in the Pacific.

Shipbuilding Time-Saver

Millions of machining operations are required to shape the metals that are transformed into warships. If all these operations could be simplified so that they could be performed in half the usual time, warships could be produced in half the scheduled time or the number built could be doubled.

A step in this direction has been taken by Waclaw Dasziewski, a Polish-born machinist. He was working on a self-aligning bearing for battleships. The finishing of this operation called for the use of two milling machines and a lathe. He worked out a method for performing all three operations on a boring mill. For his suggestion Dasziewski received a bonus, the fourth he has received for suggestions for improving or simplifying operations.

MANCHOUKUO NATIONAL MUSEUM CENTER OF ANCIENT TREASURES

Houses Many Valuable Arts; Inexhaustible Wealth of Articles for Cultural Research

By Y. UEHARA

Tourist & Travel News

The Mukden Branch of the Manchoukuo National Museum has considerably expanded its pottery and porcelain during the past several years by the addition of a large number of valuable exhibits. This department, in fact, with its remarkable array of ancient ceramic art objects, is now the pride of the museum.

Of all the exhibits on display, the collection of rare old ceramics, containing about 300 pieces in perfect condition, all representing the culture of the Liao and Chin periods (940-1240 A.D.) of Manchoukuo, is unquestionably the best. Though ancient Chinese ceramic wares have been studied deeply and extensively by lovers of Oriental art, many aspects of the products of the Liao and Chin periods still remain practically untouched. From this point of view, the collection is significant as comprising not only priceless objects of art but also important source materials for students of the ancient culture of Manchoukuo.

The chinaware exhibits of the Liao and Chin periods are on the second floor of the museum. Among them are jars of peculiar shape known as keikan-ko. As these were originally modeled after leather bags of different shapes used in the periods mentioned, they look very much like the originals, the lower part expanded and the upper part equipped with handles. On one side of the handle is a small mouth with a neck.

Variety of Ceramic Art Objects

Besides the keikan-ko jars, there is a large variety of Liao and Chin ceramic art objects, including jars of different types, basins, vases, bowls and vessels of various kinds, which are all beautifully glazed with different colors. The ware produced during the Liao periods is as a rule yellow, green and white. Many pieces bear pictures such as birds, flowers and other designs, which are wrought with milk-white and iron-colored glazes. Some of the pieces with such designs are glazed over with a soft blue color known as Persian glaze. A number of the jars are tall and slender and quite extraordinary in shape. All of these exhibits represent the culture peculiar to the northern race of Liao. The combination of strong curved lines and deep and elegant hues impresses one with the robust and unpretentious temperament of that primitive race.

The special hall for seiji wares (celadon porcelain) is on the same floor. The radiant beauty of seiji ware with its pale green or pale blue color and smooth surface, obtained by the process known as ferrum reductum, of glazing the ware in a certain high intensity of heat, has been regarded from time immemorial as a feature supreme in the realm of ceramic art. The collection includes marvelous seiji specimens of the northern and southern Sung periods, covering more than three centuries, beginning about 960 A.D. One of the seiji jars, believed to be far older than any of those of the northern Sung group, is regarded as an extremely rare article.

The white porcelains, which are typical products of the Fuchou and Tingchou kilns in the northern part of Manchoukuo, are superb. Many valuable products of the Liao and Chin periods are also on display in this category.

In the hall next to that of the seiji ware is exhibited a marvelous group of chinaware with pictorial designs in blue against a white background. Of these, the pieces produced during the Hsuante era (1426-1435 A.D.) excel all the rest of the Ming period with their classic deep blue patterns. The designs on the ware of the Ming period are as a whole poor, but rich in rustic atmosphere, being primitive, interestingly odd, and executed in deep blue without any conscious pretension to artistry.

Epochal Development

The chinaware produced during the early part of the Ching period (1663-1911 A.D.) and displayed in a separate hall are mostly the products of government kilns. The most magnificent pieces in this group are those produced during the period from 1662 to 1795. During this period, the ceramic industry witnessed an epochal development in every direction.

The industrial art objects on display are mostly those formerly kept at the detached imperial palace and eight large temples at Jehol. A large majority of them, including images of Buddha, Buddhist utensils, Buddhist pictures, art objects made out of red sandalwood, cinnabar lacquer, jade, ivory and glass as well as tapestry for decorative purposes, are products of the Kanlung era (1736-1795 A.D.) They reveal delicate and complicated workmanship, representing the culture of the Ching dynasty. This group of exhibits is another feature of the museum.

Special mention should be made of the embroidered tapestry on the left wall of room No. 1, showing a scene in the Buddhist paradise. The picture is sublime, admirably depicting by means of embroidery the magnificent and dignified atmosphere of the Buddhist heaven. This tapestry is indisputably first and foremost among the national treasures of Manchoukuo.

Achievement of Ching Period

In the same room is a three-storied tower, 2.45 meters in height, of cloisonne. The tower was erected by assembling the roof, columns, doors and other parts, which are cloisonne pieces of marvelous workmanship, regarded as a representative achievement of the Ching period. Among the other notable exhibits on display here are the handwriting of the Emperor Kanlung, the clothes worn by the Emperor, various other articles such as images of Amida Buddha, ivory carving of very delicate workmanship, and so forth.

The collection of paintings and handwritings is not so large as the ceramic and industrial arts of the Ching period, but a number of masterpieces by noted scholars of different times have always been objects of admiration to those interested in such branches of art. The pictures on copper plates, which are products of the Kanlung era, are also worthy of special attention.

The collection of stones bearing inscriptions of epitaphs is another noteworthy exhibit, of which the museum is justly proud. Since epitaphs of the northern Wei period (220-265 A.D.) have for the most part been lost in the ravages of time, this collection has become very valuable as extant treasures of the art of writing and as materials for literary and historical study.

National Treasures

The epitaphs representing the Liao period (940-1123 A.D.) include those of the Emperors Shengtsung, Hsingtsung and Taotsung. They were found in the private residence of General Tang Yu-lin after the Manchurian affair. The epitaphs on the stones include a large number of Kitan characters. Up to the discovery of these stones, very few Kitan characters had been known to the world. These primitive writings are not yet deciphered, but as historical materials they are of great significance and esteemed among the most important national treasures of Manchoukuo.

All copper articles and articles unearthed from ancient tombs, representing various periods in about 17 centuries beginning with the Chou period (c. 750-241 B.C.), are gifs of Lo Chen-yu to the museum. The other group, which was found in Inner Mongolia, is also a special feature of this department.

The images of Buddha, particularly the ones representing the latter half of the sixth century, bear some similarity to those of Japan before the Nara period (708-793 A.D.) while those of the Tang period (618-906 A.D.) may be compared with the Japanese pictures of Buddha produced during the Tempyo era (729-765 A.D.) and the early part of the Heian period (794-1183 A.D.). They present strikingly graceful poses and wear slight smiles on their serene faces.

Important Mission

The collection and interpretation of prehistoric and historic relics and remains of Manchoukuo is the task the museum must undertake as its most important mission in the future. It is this kind of activity that makes the institution really significant and valuable and an important feature of Manchoukuo. From the standpoint of culture, it is hoped that the experts at the museum will devote as much time as possible to the accomplishment of this most desirable work.

In 1935, a party of members of the East Asia Archeological Society, headed by the late Dr. Kosaku Hamada, then president of Kyoto Imperial University, conducted excavations of the prehistoric remains found near Mt. Hungshan in Chihfeng, Jehol, and unearthed many valuable materials for research, such as human bones, and earthern and stone ware from ancient tombs. These finds proved of great importance, casting considerable light on the art of painting earthenware in ancient times and furnishing clues leading to the art of baking polished red pottery of the Yuan period (1279-1367 A.D.)

Among the exhibits in this department, the articles excavated by Dr. Genji Kuroda, director of the preparatory course of the Manchoukuo Medical College, including the oldest stone monuments ever unearthed in Manchoukuo, are of special interest.

A party of members of the East Asia Archeological Society headed by Dr. Yoshito Harada, professor at the Tokyo Imperial University, conducted an excavation at the scene of the ancient city of Tonking, Mutanchiang, in 1933 and 1934. Their research revealed the old-time culture of Pohai, in the northern part of Manchoukuo, which is mentioned in the ancient documents stored in the Shosoin, depository of Imperial treasures at Nara. As a result of this excavation, an old coin named Wado-kaitin—the first ever circulated in Japan as currency—was obtained. It is of special significance to both Japan and Manchoukuo, showing that the two countries were intimately associated during the Nara period.

Among other objects unearthed, those of special interest are fragments of wall pictures, wooden coffins, and wooden statues, which were excavated from the imperial tombs several miles northeast of the White Tower Temple in Hingansi Province, as well as old titles excavated from the ruins of the hall of worship attached to the imperial tombs. They all belong to the Liao period.

In the fall of 1939, excavations were conducted for the first time on the premises of the Yehpoghan railway station in Jehol, with the result that Keikan-ko jars, iron and ceramic ware were brought to light. In May of the following year, another excavation project was carried out at Holo in Jehol Province, uncovering white porcelains, three examples of colored pottery and copper articles in perfect condition, all casting important light on the study of the culture of the Liao period. Other valuable exhibits representing the Liao period are stones bearing pictures of various images as designs.

Offers Wealth of Materials

The Mukden Branch of the Manchoukuo National Museum is an expression of the Manchoukuo Government's interest in spiritual and cultural enterprises. It was first opened to the public on June 1, 1935, and has been growing by leaps and bounds since that time. The exhibits so far enumerated are only a part of the important items the museum at present houses.

The museum, however, is by no means fully equipped yet for its mission as a medium of research for the benefit of students of Oriental culture. Manchoukuo offers an inexhaustible wealth of materials to collect for archeological research and it requires the closest cooperation between Japanese and Manchoukuo scholars and scientists to tap this rich resource for the purpose of bringing ancient Oriental culture to light.

CENTURY-OLD HISTORY OF 'LION CITY' RECALLED

Singapore, Founded by Malays, Long Treaded by British

Singapore the capital of the Straits Settlements, and the last citadel of the British forces in the East, was first founded by some Malay settlers from Sumatra about the 10th century. The settlers gave it the name of Sinhapura, a Sanskrit word meaning "Lion City" because of the prevalence of tigers there which they supposed to be lions, and they used the Sanskrit word because Hinduism at that time exercised much sway over the East Indian islands.

The town soon fell into decay, for the land in itself was virtually all swamp and jungle, and the soil was not very fertile, and could not be cultivated without a great deal of trouble which was abhorrent to the easy-going Malays. At the beginning of the 19th century practically nothing was left of the town except some rock inscriptions, and the whole island had not more than 150 inhabitants.

'Father of Singapore'

The rapid development of the decaying town into one of the most important cities in the world is due to the energy and foresight of Sir Stamford Raffles, the "Father of Singapore." Raffles was the son of a ship-captain, and he began his career as a clerk in the East India House at the age of 14. In 1805, at the age of 24, he was sent out as Assistant-Secretary to the just-established trading post at Penang, an island off the west coast which has already been captured by our Imperial forces, and due to the illness of the Chief, he soon became chief-secretary.

England, at this time mistress of the Indian Ocean despite serious rivalry from the French, was looking for further lands to "peacefully acquire," and further channels whereby to acquire the wealth of the East. India had become British, but the East Indian Islands were still under the power of the French and the Dutch.

Raffles had for long been nursing the idea of a great British commercial emporium in the East for the furtherance of British trade, but this could not be practically realized whilst the French and the Dutch remained serious rivals, and also he had not yet succeeded in finding the desired site for such an emporium.

In 1809, when he was in Calcutta, he proposed, as a preliminary step, the wresting of Java from the French. The idea was at once acted upon, and in 1811 a fleet of 90 British ships dropped anchor off Batavia, and in short time the conquest of Java was completed. Raffles became lieutenant-governor, and was knighted in 1816. But still his dream was as yet unaccomplished.

In 1818 he became lieutenant-governor of Bencoolen Island, off the coast of Sumatra opposite Malacca, then a Dutch possession. It was at this time that he heard of Sinhapura. He visited the place, saw at a glance that it offered the very site of his dreams, at the tip of the fertile and productive peninsula of Malaya, and overlooking the narrow straits through which all ships to and from the Far East must pass. The Dutch had previously landed here, but there was none among them with the acumen and foresight of Raffles who could foresee the splendid future of this jungle-overgrown little town. To Raffles Sinhapura was so important that the site alone was worth more than Java and Sumatra combined, and later developments proved this to be so.

New City Founded

In 1819 Raffles landed men at Sinhapura, and built a factory here, laying the foundations of a new city which thenceforth came to be known as Singapore. Three years later he established the constitution of the rapidly growing town as a free port, and because the occupation of Malacca on the west coast by the Dutch was a hindrance, Malacca was obtained from the Dutch by giving them Bencoolen. It was soon seen that Singapore could not fully develop unless the whole island was also acquired, and so in 1824 the island was bought from the Sultan of Johore at £13,000, and an annuity of £5,000.

Sir Stamford Raffles died in 18.6, but Singapore, his "political child," grew by leaps and bounds, and in 1832 became the capital of all the British possessions in Malaya. It not only developed into a great trading port but also became the operating base of British imperialism in East Asia, until our Imperial Forces decided it was high time they acted. It is expected that under Japanese administration the once tiger-infested Sinhapura will develop still-further, with far more beneficial results to the original Malays and the other Asiatic races there than they ever could expect under British imperialistic rule.—(T.T.)

Building Over a Building

A building 14 stories high on stilts that are six stories high has been erected in Dallas. A six-story building existed on the site before the 14-story one was erected. The lower building was occupied and the tenants could not be disturbed. Also it was not designed to carry the weight of the additional eight stories. The problem was solved. Each stilt consisted of a cage of four columns securely joined. Cantilever beams were laid across the tops of the stilts, and these furnished the foundation for the building over a building.

SOCIAL AND GENERAL

Nai Direk Jainam, the new Thai Ambassador to Japan, is scheduled to arrive at Haneda airport this afternoon. The Ambassador is expected to stay at the Imperial Hotel during a brief period before moving into the Thai Embassy at Harajuku.

The outgoing Thai Ambassador and Mrs. Sri Sena have moved to the Imperial Hotel, where they will reside for the remaining days of their stay in this country. They are planning to leave Tokyo about the middle of the month.

Heinrich Stanmer, recently appointed German Ambassador to the National Government of China at Nanking, who arrived in Peking on January 2 following his visit in Tokyo, called on General Yasutsugu Okamura, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in North China, on the morning of January 3. In the evening of the same day, Ambassador Stanmer was guest of honor at a dinner given by General Okamura.

Last Monday, Ambassador Stanmer called on Wang I-tang, president of the Political Affairs Committee of North China.

Under the auspices of the Kuroganekai, a special program of music and dance will be given at the Hibiya Public Hall at 1 p.m. today, in order to collect comfort bags to be sent to the Imperial Navy. Those attending the meeting to bring articles to be put in the comfort bags such as letters to soldiers, paintings, towels, books, etc. Among other items on the program, Mr. Takeshi Kimura will give accounts of comfort tours to the front, and the Fujima School of Dancing under the leadership of Kanjuro Fujima and Murasaki Fujima will present Japanese dances.

The famous Mitsui collection of paintings will be on exhibit at the Mitsui Museum, at 7, 2-chome, Hirakawa-cho, Kojimachi-ku, on Saturday, January 10 from 1 to 4:30 p.m., and on Sunday from 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Plans are being made for an exchange of picture books, toys, airplane models and other things of interest to children to be made about the middle of this month between Japan and Thailand through the good offices of the Thai Embassy in Japan. The exchange is being made for the purpose of promoting interest and understanding of the two countries among the children of each nation.

Local folk toys from the Tohoku, Shikoku, Kyushu, Okinawa and other districts are being shown and are for sale at the Ueno Matsuzakaya department store. The exhibition opened on Tuesday and will continue through Saturday.

The term of office of Shoji Arakawa as Director of the Bank of Japan expired December 31, 1941, it was officially announced on Tuesday. Simultaneously, Mr. Arakawa's position as Vice-President of the Yokohama Specie Bank was terminated, according to the announcement.

A Japanese edition of the complete works of Paul Valery, the noted French author, in 17 volumes, is being published by the Chikuma Shobo, with the cooperation of leading Japanese translators and scholars of French literature.

Sotoo Tachibana, noted novelist, was appointed a director of the recently established Manchoukuo Book Distribution Company, and is shortly leaving Tokyo for Hsinking to take up his new post.

The Manchoukuo Book Distribution Company is to control the distribution of any kind of books throughout Manchoukuo through its five branches to be established in the Hsinking Special Municipality, and also in Kirin, Chientao, South Hsingan and Lungkiang Provinces. The Hsinking branch was inaugurated with a ceremony at the company's newly erected building at Umegae-cho on December 26.

The Shochiku Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Yasuaki Oba, will play at the Hogakuza for a week beginning today as the attraction preceding the movie show. The program consists of Weber's Overture to the opera, "Oberon," and Johann Strauss' "Blue Danube" waltz. In conjunction, "Andalusische Naechte," a German musical talkie starring Imperio Argentina, will be shown.

An exhibition of toys of scientific interest is being held on the seventh floor of the Matsuzakaya department store, Ginza, till January 14.

Kunio Kishida, chief of the cultural section of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, has written a new book titled "Seikatsu to Bunka" (Life and Culture), which has been published as the first volume of the newly established Aoyama Publishing Company, Tokyo.

Malayan, Thai, and Russian language courses will be newly opened at the East Asia Language Study Institute (Toa Gogaku Kenkyujo) at 373, Nishi-Okubo 1-chome, Yodobashi-ku from Friday, January 16.

The first of a series of lectures on "The Historic Meaning of the War of Greater East Asia" will be given by Toyoo Ogushi at 6:30 a.m., today, over the national radio program.

Kunio Kishida, chief of the cultural section of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, will speak over the national radio program at 7:35 a.m., today, in a series of broadcasts titled "Vows of the People."

Lieutenant-Commander Kazuya Karaki will speak over the national radio program at 6 p.m., today, on "The Naval Battle of Hawaii."

In the series of broadcasts titled "Our Determination," Baron Bunkichi Ito will speak over the national radio network at 6:30 p.m., today.

Classical Japanese music, arranged for Western instruments by Kazukiyo Yamai, will be performed under the latter's direction by the Japan Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra, following today's 8 p.m. military announcement over the national program. Mrs. Tsuruyo Takeoka, mezzo-soprano, of the Tokyo Academy of Music, will sing the vocal solos.

The selections include "Ryoo," a Gagaku composition and "Ise-no-Umi," a Saibaraku composition.

Light music in today's program of station JOAK includes piano performances of Japanese military marches and songs played by Hajime Wada, following the noon news broadcast and music for factory workers' gymnastic exercises at 3:30 p.m.

The children of Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, 11-year-old Master Tadao and 13-year-old Miss Masako, accompanied by their grandmother, Mrs. Kikuko Mitsuhashi, visited a movie house in Tokyo on Monday afternoon to see the newsreels of the Battle of Hawaii.

RADIO PROGRAM

Subject to Change Without Notice

Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 8, 9, 10 a.m.; 12, 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7, and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 7, 8:50 a.m. (National schools).
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National School Hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.

Wednesday

— Morning —

6:30 Serial talk on "The World Historic Significance of the War of Greater East Asia," by Toyoo Oguchi.
7:30 "National Resolution," by Kokushi Kishida, Chief of Culture Department of the I.R.A.A.
8:00 News; Orchestra "Mozart's Symphony No. 41."
10:30 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: Talk on "Home Fronts," by Satoko Otani.

— Afternoon —

12:00 Time; News; Folksongs; Piano solo by Hajime Wada: "War Song Album."
1:00 Narration.
1:30 Wartime Housekeeping Hour.

— Evening —

6:00 Little Nation's Hour: News; Talk on "Great Hawaii Battle," by Lieutenant-Commander Kazuya Karaki.
6:30 Talk on "Our Determination," by Baron Bunkichi Ito; Music.
7:30 Calling Nation Series.
8:00 Military Affairs Announcement; Vocal solo and orchestra; Court Music "Ryoo," and "Ise Sea," by Japan Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra and Tsuruyo Takeoka (vocal solo) under the direction of Motokiyo Yamai.
9:00 News; Naniwabushi.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation and News.

Thursday

— Morning —

6:30 Serial Talk on "The World Historic Significance of the War of Greater East Asia," by Toyoo Oguchi.
7:20 Music.
7:30 Talk by Sukenari Yokoyama, Director-General of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association; Japanese Poems' Recital.
8:00 News; Wind Music "March Album of the War of Greater East Asia."
9:50 "Military Review," relayed from the Yoyogi parade grounds and talk by Major Kinzo Matsushima.

— Afternoon —

12:00 Time; "Kimigayo," the Imperial Rescript Reading (phonofilm) and talk by General Hideki Tojo, Premier (phonofilm).
1:00 Narration.
1:30 Wartime Housekeeping Hour.
5:00 News; Japan Broadcasting Chorus.

— Evening —

6:00 Little Nation's Hour; News; Talk by Count Yoshinori Futara.
6:30 (Phonofilm).
7:00 Talk by Kunihiko Hashida, Education Minister.
7:30 Japanese Poem Recital by Choshiro Ito.
8:00 Talk by Captain Hideo Hiraide, Chief of Press Section of Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters; Wind Music, vocal solo and chorus on "The Song of Holy War."
9:00 News; Drama "The Oriental Arousal," by Sadao Maruyama and others.
10:00 Time; Today's war situation and news.

U.S. Morale Depressed

D.N.B.

LISBON.—Passengers of the Portuguese steamer Colonial, which recently arrived from New York, are reporting that the population in New York is very much depressed by the Japanese successes. Opposition against President Roosevelt is on the increase. The Japanese statements on the losses of the United States Navy are fully believed by the public. Newspapers were publishing them everywhere. Anti-British sentiment is also growing.

Soldier From Heaven

An old Highland soldier got into a train traveling to Inverness. Rather unsteadily he sat down beside a Salvation Army officer. For some time he gazed at the officer's uniform with profound concentration. At last he demanded: "What's yer regiment, man? I canna' mak' it oot."

The officer replied: "I am a soldier of Heaven. I go to Inverness to fight the devil, to Aberdeen to fight him again, and then to Dundee, Edinburgh and Newcastle."

"That's right, ma man," said the other, "keep on heading the blighter south."

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ROOSEVELT, CHURCHILL AGREE ON SET-UP OF JOINT COMMAND FOR SEA FORCES IN ATLANTIC

Similar Move as That for Southwest Pacific Is Mutually Approved

SINGLE GOODS SOURCE

Domei

LISBON, January 5.—President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, who is now in Washington, have agreed to the establishment of a joint Allied naval command in the Atlantic, it was reported here today from Washington.

It was further revealed that a single channel for distribution of war materials also was decided by the two leaders.

Roosevelt Ruse Evident

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 5.—The pending conference of the foreign ministers of the American States at Rio de Janeiro was described as an important event at which weighty decisions concerning the South American nations would be made according to an announcement made by the head of the press section of the German Foreign Office, Minister Dr. Paul Schmidt, before foreign press correspondents. Germany is adopting an attitude of reserve.

There is no doubt, however, Minister Schmidt stated, that America, by displaying the greatest activity and using utmost pressure would try to draw the South American countries into this war. Nevertheless, a number of South American nations will by all means attempt to avoid this danger which is threatening their national economy and independence as well as their further growth. These States, Dr. Schmidt pointed out, must realize just as much as President Roosevelt that war against the Powers of the Tripartite Pact would mean the economic and national ruin of the South American States. However, President Roosevelt is intending to bring about this national economic bankruptcy in order to be able to use their rich resources later for his own purposes.

Minister Schmidt emphasized that quite a number of South American foreign ministers were aware of this and that their resistance to such policy had increased considerably.

On the other hand, there existed several representatives of South American States who are following Roosevelt's policy blindly and are willing to carry out his orders without any initiative of their own. Their attitude, however, does not constitute an argument against the policy of the large Ibero-American States. One must wait and see, Minister Schmidt concluded, as to what extent the Roosevelt pressure would increase and whether the South American countries would be strong enough to conduct their independent national policies in the future or whether they would have to succumb to the pressure of their North-American neighbor, thus giving up their independence and be doomed to ruin.

Yankee Brutality Told

American soldiers' brutality and atrocity toward 3,200 Japanese residents at Manila were reported by Nichi Nichi war correspondents from that city, quoting the Japanese who were saved after 25 days' internment simultaneously with the triumphant entry of the Imperial Japanese forces into the American base of exploitation in East Asia.

Hostile acts of Americans toward the Japanese residents in the Philippines were beyond description even before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and reached a climax with Japan's declaration of war against the United States and Great Britain, report the correspondents who interviewed Nagahide Mori, chief of the branch office of the Daido Trading Company at Manila and other residents. They told:

"We heard of Japan's declaration of war at 6:20 a.m. December 8 (Japan time: 7:20 a.m.). Almost at the same time American soldiers came and placed us under their surveillance. Then began the life of internment which lasted for 25 days. Every day Japanese working on farms were taken into custody.

"Against the possible shortage of

(Continued on Page 2)

NAGOYA MAYOR IS TAKEN

Appendicitis Fatal to Agata, Long in Government Service

Shinobu Agata, the Mayor of Nagoya, died of appendicitis at 9:05 p.m. January 6.

Mr. Agata graduated from the Tokyo Imperial University in 1908 and then entered Government service. After retiring in 1935, while filling the post of Governor of Osaka Prefecture, he became Mayor of Nagoya in 1939. He gained renown over the so-called "go-stop" incident, a street conflict between a soldier and a policeman that occurred in Osaka when he was Governor there.

Police Orders Issued For Those Attending Annual Army Review

Those visiting the Yoyogi Parade Ground, on Thursday, to see the military review and to pay homage at the Meiji Shrine on that day are requested to observe the following instructions issued by the Metropolitan Police Board:

1. Those entering the ground with white badges for the general public and with special badges, in violet, should alight at the stations designated.
2. Those gaining access to the ground from Onden with badges, excepting the above, should alight from motorcars beside the Jingu Bridge if they have no special permission to enter the ground by car.
3. No one is allowed to carry cameras or binoculars.
4. From 7:30 a.m. to noon on that day traffic will be suspended or limited to the general public in the neighborhood of Harajuku Station and the front approach to the Meiji Shrine. Visitors to the Shrine, therefore, are requested to use the rear approach after alighting at Yoyogi Station.

CO-OPERATIVE SPIRIT SEEN IN PHILIPPINES

Tendency Evident, Says Spokesman Hori—Ill-Treatment Story Of Germans Quashed

Attention of correspondents at the regular meeting of foreign pressmen at the Board of Information this morning was focussed on the Philippines Islands where Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board, indicated that there was a "strong" tendency among the Filipino people to cooperate with the Japanese authorities.

The spokesman was unable to answer the question whether there was any sign that the Philippines Government is a willing ally of the United States or is under the pressure of the American troops. However, he stated that he had reports of a "strong tendency among the people of the Philippines Islands to cooperate with the Japanese."

He was then asked about the German and Italian citizens in Manila, Mr. Hori indicated that he had no particular information on the subject. However, by way of a passing remark, he told foreign correspondents that he had seen some broadcast reports from some enemy country which said that the Germans in Manila were being treated as enemy nationals by the Japanese forces. The broadcast also alleged that the Germans are being prohibited to leave their homes, he added.

"Of course," the spokesman said, "the report is entirely untrue, although it is possible that the Japanese forces there may have requested the Germans to stay in their homes because it is very difficult for a Japanese soldier to distinguish the different nationalities.

"The Japanese may have therefore requested them to stay in their homes for a day or two." The spokesman assured foreign correspondents that as soon as fighting ceases, they, as well as the other Axis and neutral nationals, will be accorded the treatment due them.

A subject which had been on the table for many meetings is the whereabouts of the Philippine Government, Mr. Hori indicated today that he was

(Continued on Page 2)

NEW FORM OF RECEIPTS EASE TAX COLLECTIONS

People Urged to Receive Copied Receipts for Eats, Drinks Exceeding ¥1,50

A form of receipt to be issued by restaurants, bars, hotels and other like places to their patrons according to the Revised Law, governing taxation on amusements, eating and drinking, was simplified and unified from January 1, as a result of the decision made by the Tokyo Financial Affairs Bureau.

Hitherto copied slip receipts were issued to patrons. However, the restaurants and other places of amusements, to be relieved of the trouble of issuing receipts, refused to do so or went so far in some cases to pocket taxes paid by their customers. A certain "Machiai" is reported recently to have been ordered to pay an additional imposition of ¥12,000—five times of the amount of tax evasion.

For further preventing such occurrences the new step has been decided to be taken by the bureau, which is requesting the public in general to cooperate with the authorities for the smooth operation of the new regulations and never to fail to receive receipts for eating or drinking, amounting to ¥1,50 or exceeding the amount.

Flames of War Blaze Furiously

The above Army photograph, relayed by wire from Fukuoka, shows members of a Japanese unit charging into action against a background of burning enemy gasoline tanks that shoot spires of fire and dense smoke heavenward. (Released by courtesy of the War Ministry)

'Iron Broom,' Readied by America, Now Used by Japan in East Asia

Hostile Moves Planned by United States Many Years Ahead—Pressure Reached Breaking Point, and This Nation Struck

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 6.—"Roosevelt is still spreading the theory of having become the victim of an unprovoked attack," writes the Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz. "The attack on Japan had been decided upon years ago, the precise hour of which, however, had not been fixed. It was scheduled to happen the very moment that America and Great Britain had free hand on the Atlantic, the Mediterranean and in the Near East to such an extent as to be able to attack Japan, at the latest, after the completion of the U.S. two-ocean fleet. Merely the idea of gaining time was acting as brake, although the attack was being prepared during all these years militarily, diplomatically, economically as well as morally."

In this connection, the U.S. Navy Secretary's statement should be remembered to the effect that they would be through with the Japanese Empire in less than 90 days. Its towns are "built of wood and its houses, constructed like cardboxes, will be set on fire in no time" U.S. Senators boasted that the "sky of the Pacific will be purged of Japanese planes and the oceans of the Japanese fleet, and on the ruins of the Japanese Empire, America will construct its own empire."

"Since the day Commodore Perry forced the opening of Japan to American trade until now," the Korrespondenz goes on, "there has been an uninterrupted chain of American provocations, humiliations and aggressions against Japan. Everywhere Japan had to meet with the American veto, be it in China, Manchoukuo, Eastern Siberia, Saghalien, Indo-China, Thailand or Dutch East Indies. Not only territorial and political rights but also the elementary economic interests of Japan were sabotaged by America.

"Since the beginning of 1939, American policy toward Japan had become ever more aggressive.

"Already, in January 1939, special funds were demanded for the fortification of Guam and although Japan issued several warnings, President Roosevelt did not pay any attention to them. On the contrary, Midway, Wake, Kodiak, Unalaska, Sitka, the Johnston Islands and Corregidor in the Philippines were fortified at greatest possible speed.

"Cooperation with Great Britain in Hongkong and Singapore, with the Dutch East Indies, Australia and Chungking was taken up politically, economically and militarily. A conference of admirals and generals of these Powers took place one after the other—today in Manila, tomorrow in Hongkong and the day after tomorrow in Singapore or Chungking. Everywhere American, British and Australian staff officers studied the maps and marked the results of the encirclement movement fixing the points for attacks and defenses and distributing the roles to be played by the various Powers. Fleet maneuvers were staged at a point 600 miles from the Japanese coast, and America boasted that it had constructed more than 1,000 secret flying fields on Pacific islands.

"The economic aggression was even more visible. In view of all these facts and their interpretation by high officials as well as the press of America, the meaning of such a policy could no longer be doubted. The final aim was the overpowering of Japan as had been the aim in Europe with Germany and Italy. Japan was prohibited from claiming security and leadership in its sphere of interest, of defining even its sphere of interest and of coming to an understanding with French Indo-China, Thailand and China. Even the acquisition of raw materials by way of legitimate trade was refused and the country was bombarded with threats, provocations, bluff and blackmail. Japan was to lose its honor, give up its hard earned gains and to live like Germany and Italy in dependency on the grace of the Anglo-Saxon Powers. No nation of self-respect could have taken any other counter measure than Japan did. Together with America's aggression, President Roosevelt's arrogance and boasting had been uncovered. The sky, the water and the soil of the Pacific areas are being purged with the sole difference that not Roosevelt but Japan is using the iron broom."

Better-Equipped Enemy in Malay Areas Show Less Fight Than Chungking Forces

To the Imperial mechanized forces, now leading the way straight down to Singapore, their break through of the Jittler line is the most to be remembered, not so much because of hard enemy resistance but rather due to the many strange things encountered on their way.

As a few of the section commanders of the mechanized forces personally revealed to the Yomiuri correspondent at Taiping, recently, the enemy, though better equipped, were easier repulsed than Chiang's soldiers. Of all the armored cars of the Japanese forces now in use on the Malay fronts, none have been so damaged as to be made useless, partly because of the charms given them by the various Shinto shrines in the homeland from which the servicemen came, it was also revealed.

The commander of the Hirose mechanized section, remembering his past battles, told the newspaper correspondent:

"Our unit started from Alor Star, the largest town in Kedah State, at dawn on December 14. We pushed straight south for about 30 kilometers, mending broken bridges and clearing buried mines on our way. Then we found we could not push ahead due to a thicket of gum-trees. The road from the spot on had been completely destroyed. All at once, we were made the target of concentrated fire from the enemy lying in ambush.

"I still very vividly remember the scene of the battle thus started between the enemy and our unit and also of the friendly artillery sending their shells from behind to help us break through the enemy defense. From the enemy came many tracer shells whose light, reflecting on the leaves of the trees, presented what might be called a very picturesque scene. The battle continued all night. At dawn, the enemy retreated, apparently because their ammunition had been exhausted."

Another section commander, who followed the same route a little later, disclosed:

"We reached a point 30 kilometers south of the capital of Kedah State early on the morning of December 15. There we encountered an enemy force consisting of one infantry battalion, an artillery company, 10 guns for tanks and a few tanks. We fought them, the distance between our vanguard and the enemy's foremost contingent being closed to 400 meters. Our shells hit the enemy almost without fail.

"There is nothing so pleasing for those at the front as to see the enemy being driven away. It is usually at this time that many amusing things happen among the enemy ranks. During our battle at that point in Kedah, an enemy tank, mistaking one of our tanks to be of their side, came slowly to join the latter. An enemy orderly came running to our officer whom the orderly thought to be his chief."

Stahmer at Nanking

Domei

NANKING, January 6.—Dr. Stahmer, German Ambassador to the National Government of China, arrived at Nanking at 2 p.m. today by air from Peking. His arrival at the capital is informal and he expects to stay here for only a day with Shanghai his next stop. He expects to formally go to Nanking about the middle of this month and will present his credentials then.

NAVAL EAGLES FOIL ATTACK BY U.S. SUB

Japanese Ship Saved by Poor Markmanship—Planes Smash Sea Rover

Eye-witness account of an attack by an American submarine which fired three torpedoes at a Japanese merchantman somewhere on the Pacific but failed to sink it and was soon sent to the bottom by the bombardment of the Japanese war-planes, was given by the captain of a merchant ship that recently arrived safe at a certain port, reports a correspondent of the Yomiuri.

The story narrated by the captain follows:

"It was on our way home that we received the news of the war declaration. We were deeply moved at the news and immediately made up our minds to die like samurai if we should be attacked by the enemy.

"Light comes through. Care." A wireless call cautioned us from somewhere at 10 p.m. the same day. It was wirelessed from an unidentified submarine of the Japanese Navy hidden somewhere under the sea.

"Two days passed. It was pitch-dark, a quiet night threatening to rain at any moment. Suddenly our radio apparatus picked up a wireless call warning us, "Enemy U-boat near. Caution." At dawn next morning, a sailor on guard duty cried "Here comes the enemy!" The crew of our ship made ready for death at that moment. Coming up on the bridge, I witnessed something like a huge black

(Continued on Page 2)

British Pin Defense Hopes On Natural Malay Barriers As Japanese Pushing South

NATION TO OBSERVE WAR RESCRIPT DATE

First Commemoration of Epochal Imperial Message Will Be Held Tomorrow

NATIONWIDE PROGRAM SET

Rule Aid Leaders Decide on Four-Point Plan to Spur Public Consciousness

The nation will observe Imperial Rescript Proclamation Day for the first time on January 8.

It will be the occasion for the people to renew their determination to carry on the Greater East Asia War until America, Britain, Chungking, and other forces opposed to Japan's fundamental policy of constructing the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere have been eliminated.

The Imperial Rule Assistance Association which has decided to see that every subject of the State obtains a good knowledge of the spirit underlying the Imperial Rescript granted on December 8, declaring war on the United States and the British Empire, has started a movement for inducing the people to ponder over the historic Rescript on January 8.

The leaders of the association which is presided over by Premier Hideki Tojo met on Tuesday and agreed on four points.

1. Ceremonies in which the Imperial War Rescript will be read should be held at all Government and public offices, schools, companies, and factories in the country.
2. Prayers for Japan's victory in the Greater East Asia War should be offered at shrines, temples, and churches.
3. National flags should be displayed by every household.
4. Workers are to cancel their holidays on January 8, which should be a day devoted by them to the practice of the principle of serving the State according to their abilities.

Shigeru Hazama, head of the organization bureau of the Rule Aid Society, will prepare the people for the observance of the first Imperial Rescript Proclamation Day by broadcasting an address to them tonight. He will speak for 10 minutes from 6:30 p.m. on the subject, "Concerning the Establishment of Imperial Rescript Proclamation Day."

THAI DEFENSE MINISTRY ISSUES WARTIME RULING

Penalties Set for Duty Negligence—Treatment of Japanese Soldiers Emphasized

Asahi Service

BANGKOK, January 6.—The Defense Ministry issued a notice to the people of Thailand and particularly to the officials of the Government on January 4, urging them to fulfill their respective duties under the present emergency condition of the country. Particularly, the notice said that any one neglecting his duty will be severely punished under martial law, and when the negligence is connected with military affairs, the punishment shall be death. It also notified the people that any act of negligence against Japanese troops stationed in Thailand, according to the terms of the Offensive and Defensive Alliance shall be considered as one committed against the Thai Army. The Ministry also advised the people to cooperate sincerely with the Japanese and Thai troops.

The Defense Ministry also issued the following order to local authorities:

"Wherever Japanese troops may pass or stay, officials and the commander of Gendarmerie at such places shall adopt every possible measure for welcoming and comforting Japanese troops. Even when it is not requested by Japanese forces, every possible assistance must be given. Precaution should be taken so that the public will not gather around Japanese troops and thus give them an unpleasant impression. Those who desire to present anything to Japanese forces, must do so through local authorities. When Japanese troops come, the people must cheer them or shout 'Banzai'."

Chungking Losses Reported

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 6.—Japanese operations launched to forestall a Chungking general offensive in more than 20 sectors, including southern Anhwei and northern Kiangsu provinces as well as the south bank of the Tsientang river up to Saturday evening accounted for 2,591 Chinese killed and 318 others taken prisoner as well as large quantities of arms and ammunition.

TANI URGES EFFORT IN TALK OVER RADIO

President of Information Board Says Japan Must Lead Other East Asians to Freedom

NEW ORDER UNDER WAY

East Asia Returning to Real Self—Big Test Now Facing Yamato Race

Masayuki Tani, President of the Board of Information, urged the people to possess virtue to guide the East Asia races, and physical strength to conquer all difficulties, in his radio address delivered Tuesday evening. The address was in substance as follows:

"In less than one month since the Imperial Rescript declaring war against the United States and Great Britain was proclaimed on December 8, our patriotic fighting forces have already gained glorious results. At its very beginning, the War of Greater East Asia has not only astonished the whole world but also proved that the establishment of the new order in East Asia has already commenced. We must maintain permanently the flaming patriotism and unity manifested behind the guns for attaining the object of the war despite many hardships and difficulties that may be encountered. For it, it is necessary that all should fully recognize the significance and mission of the present war.

"The War of Greater East Asia is the war for establishing a new order in East Asia, and it has a very close relation to the European war being fought by Germany and Italy for establishing a new order in Europe. Thus, it is also playing a very significant role in the establishment of a new order in the world. Now, Japan being engaged in the task of establishing a new order upon the basis of the great ideal of the Empire foundation, backed by the invincible Army and Navy, is now in a guiding position in the future establishment of the world new order. For this, it is necessary that Greater East Asia be emancipated. In this sense, the China affair in which Japan has already given much effort to make China regain its real self by restoring friendly and cooperative relation with Japan in these many years, has become quite significant as a preliminary to the present War of Greater East Asia. At the same time the China affair is now included and made one with the War of Greater East Asia.

"By the glorious activity of Japanese forces at Hawaii, the Philippines, Malaya and Hongkong, the British and American influences that controlled China for so many years has now been destroyed. Thus, Greater East Asia is returning to its real self. Manchoukuo and the new China have already closely joined with Japan, and now Thailand which has recently allied itself with Japan is now declaring Asia for Asiatics.

"Thus, the Greater East Asia War aims at a gigantic constructive work, with the historic background of deciding the life or death of the Japanese race and also the fate of all races in Greater East Asia. This great constructive work is a test to the Yamato race. It must be expected that the counter activities of Britain and the United States will come in the future in every possible field. They are already trying to influence the thought of the people, and economic and financial quarters so that the national opinion would be divided. That is to say, by offering a cheap compromise they are attempting to interrupt the construction of a Greater East Asia. It is their desire to restore Japan to the former dependency on Britain and the United States as previous to the war declaration on December 8.

"It entirely depends on the attitude of our one hundred million people whether Japan will be able to emancipate East Asian races politically, economically and culturally from the dependency on the United States and Great Britain, and thus to materialize the great ideal of Japan since its foundation. For attaining the ultimate object of the war, we must realize the historic tendency of the world, and at the same time cultivate sufficient virtue to guide East Asia races, and also physical strength to conquer all difficulties. Particularly I wish to urge the young people of the country as well as their mothers and fathers to rise to meet the present emergency situation."

Egypt Severs Relations

Domei

BERLIN, January 6.—The Egyptian Government has decided to sever diplomatic relations with the governments of Vichy, Bulgaria and Finland, according to a Cairo dispatch received here today.

Difficult Terrain Used b Enemy to Stop Japanese Advance

BRUNEI SEES NEW LIF

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN MALAYA, January 6.—With the Imperial forces ad vancing into southern Malaya th battle for Singapore and the outcom of the war in Malaya is coming to climax. The enemy's defense southern Malaya is quite differen from that in the north, due chiefly t geographical considerations.

In the north, the British sought stem the sledgehammer drive of th Japanese by destroying bridges, bu in the south the enemy intend to of fer "dogged resistance" by relyin chiefly on the pointed pinnacles the Malay Range which characterize southern Malaya. Amid such moun tainous terrain the British place the hopes to stem the Japanese advanc for the road to Singapore win through these mountains, followin gorges which are hemmed in betwe lofty peaks.

Allegiance Pledged

Domei

BRUNEI, January 6.—The Sultan Brunei pledged his allegiance to th Empire of Japan on January 1, as th Japanese forces operating in Nor Borneo entered Brunei, capital of th Kingdom of Brunei.

The kingdom is thus emancipate from the exploitation by the Briti and has thus entered a new life hope and glory under Japanese gu dance.

The peaceful entry of Japanese troo into Brunei was picturesque and roma tic as a fairy tale. On the mornin of December 30, Japanese forces le the town of Seria in a long line trucks. When the troops passed a litt town named Toton, the Malay residen welcomed them, waving the flag of th Rising Sun.

The road from there was much be ter as it was paved, and the progre was made speedily. At about 2 in the afternoon, the troops reach the suburb of Brunei, and there th Sultan of Brunei was standing on th paved road running between rubb plantations, waiting for the hope for arrival of the Japanese troops.

He was in full ceremonial dress. wore a black coat with gold aignilett yellow trousers and a turban. carried a long sword. Beside him sto his mother and the other members the family. He walked up to th commander of the Japanese detac ment and shook hands.

Thus guided by the Sultan, the for entered the capital of Brunei. T kingdom was handed over to the Jap nese forces in a short ceremony la ing less than ten minutes.

On January 1, the commander of th Japanese forces proceeded to Palace of the Sultan where he sign a document pledging his allegiance Japan. At noon, the Sultan invit the commander to tea at the palac

Brunei is a tropical city, being f of rubber forests and green law Houses are built on stilts over river and marshes. On the side of hill along the bank of a river are hot theaters and the Government off as well as houses with brilliant tile roofs. The town is served w electricity and supplied with wa mains. It is probably one of the m picturesque small towns in the Ori and is rich in oil and rubber.

Dutch Indies Preparing

Special to the Yomiuri

BERLIN, January 5.—With Singap now facing imminent danger due the rapid southern advance of Ja nese troops, Britain is asking h from the Netherlands East Indies. cording to reports reaching Lond the Netherlands East Indies is conc trating every effort on the defense Java, and is compulsorily recruiti native males from all islands sending them to Java. Further effo are being directed to the strength ing of the land and air forces.

At Sourabaya, the only naval b in Java, three light cruisers, ei destroyers, 12 torpedo boats and 40 50 submarines have been concentr ed. Previous to the outbreak of war, 18,000 workers were mobili for making Sourabaya a great na base by constructing docks, fortres and other military equipments. informed persons say that the p will not be able to berth any wars larger than 10,000 tons, and thus, Britain and the United States, the p will not serve more than as a fight line base. Then, the port depends the United States for the supply war materials. Yet the distance fr the United States to the Netherla East Indies being so long, the def of East Indies against Japanese att is regarded impossible, just as in case of the Philippines and Malay

SOVIET LOSS HEAVY AS NAZIS RETALIATE

Counter Thrusts Prove Deadly To Red Army on East Front —Luftwaffe Keeps Busy

Domei

BERLIN, January 6.—German forces yesterday inflicted heavy losses upon Soviet troops by defense-fire and counter-attacks in the central sector of the eastern front, the High Command announced today.

German fighter and pursuit planes yesterday attacked Soviet forces which landed near Foodosia as well as ships off Yevpatoriya, Crimea, sinking one torpedo boat and damaging three transports, the communique said.

Referring to the battle against British shipping, the communique said German aircraft yesterday bombed two merchantmen off the Faroe Islands and the British West Coast.

In North Africa, lively reconnaissance and artillery activity was said to have taken place near Sollum and Agedabia. British positions and supply roads reportedly were effectively attacked yesterday by German airplanes.

German aircraft formations yesterday effectively bombed British airdromes on the island of Malta, the communique said.

Axis Artillery Active

Domei

ROME, January 6.—Axis forces yesterday exchanged lively artillery fire with British troops on the Agedabia and Sollum front, the High Command announced today.

Strong German and Italian aircraft formations yesterday directed effective attacks against British supply bases in Cyrenaica, Lybia, bombing important traffic junctions, vehicle concentrations, marching troop columns and setting fire to numerous armored cars, the communique said.

Axis air squadrons were said to have raided British air bases on Malta shooting down three Hurricanes and one Blenheim in air combats.

Co-operative Spirit Seen in Philippines

(Continued From Page 1)

still unable to give any official information as to its whereabouts. It is quite possible, he added, that the Government may have fled to Corregidor.

One correspondent asked whether the asset-freezing decree is going to be lifted from the Philippine Islands, Mr. Hori said: "I don't know. It will depend on future developments."

Then the attention of the reporters was shifted to Burma and Malaya.

"Could you give us a picture of the independence movement in Burma?" the spokesman was asked.

"No, I have no information of any concrete independence movement as yet," Mr. Hori answered. "If there were any such movement, it must have been suppressed by the British authorities. Also any such news will be suppressed by the British from leaving the country."

"Are the Malay States willing to cooperate"

"I don't think that they have expressed their willingness as a State," the spokesman replied. He indicated, however, that the people in Malaya have professed their willingness to cooperate with the Japanese just as the Filipino people.

One foreign correspondent wanted to know the status of the people under enemy Government rule in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in the eyes of Japan.

"From the legal point of view", Mr. Hori explained, "they are regarded as enemies as they are under the rule of enemy Governments, America and Britain. But as you may have learned, the Indian people in Japan are now treated as non-enemies as far as monetary matters are concerned.

"Thus, when the people of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere show their willingness to cooperate with Japan, they will be treated more generously than the enemy nationals, Americans and British. These people under enemy Government rule have no ill-feeling toward Japan. They are being compelled to fight against Japan by the American and the British," the spokesman concluded.

Naval Eagles Foil Attack by U.S. Sub

(Continued From Page 1)

cigar running on the deep-blue sea surface toward our vessel. "Damn it!" I cried and expected a terrible shock. But nothing happened. The next moment, another torpedo was seen running in a straight line toward our ship. No shock this time again. The two shots must have passed deep below the vessel. We sent SOS messages desperately.

"Meanwhile, the enemy submarine came nearer to our ship and fired the third torpedo. No sooner did I perceived the black 'cigar' than I felt a dull shock. "Hit!" I cried and gave myself up as lost. A moment later, however, we found ourselves and our vessel quite safe. What a pity. The third torpedo was a dud.

"Now, two warplanes, seemingly receiving the SOS sent from us, suddenly appeared through the thick cloud then hanging over the ocean. By this time the sky had brightened and moreover the appearance of the Japanese airplanes was so sudden that the enemy submarine had no time to submerge. Our fighters soon found the enemy and dropped bombs on it. A furious sound of bursting was heard and then a big white spout of water rose. Black oil began to spread on the surface of the water. The enemy submarine which had been seeking our lives turned, in a moment, into a prey for our seahawks.

"Witnessing with our very eyes the powerfulness of Japan's Air Force we could not help crying "Banzai" after the planes started flying home. After that I did not forget to throw a bottle of whisky on the sea surface for the souls of the American crew."

Hurdling Barrier of Language

With the establishment of closer ties between Japan and Thailand, as the two nations stand side by side in their struggle to oust Anglo-American imperialism from East Asia, the problem of language has entered the scene. Shown above are soldiers of both countries engaged in exchange of conversation lessons, that mutual understanding may be furthered among the comrades-at-arms. (Censored by the War Ministry)

Japanese Envoys Interned in America Reported in Best of Health and Spirits

Ambassador Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, whose life in America is being matched with anxiety by all Japan, is living in as high spirits as ever at a hotel in Virginia, the Miyako reports.

According to a reliable report received in certain quarters, Tuesday, the paper says, all the members of the Japanese Embassy at Washington, including Ambassadors Nomura and Saburo Kurusu, were removed together with their families to Homestead Hotel at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, on December 29, last year. Two Embassy staff members, Councilor Sadao Iguchi and Secretary Hiroshi Hoshida, are staying in Washington to dispose of left-over business.

At Homestead Hotel, the report explained, all interned Japanese are living comfortably. They can freely take a walk in the adjacent park offered for their use. Joined on December 31 by the staff members of the Consulate-General at New York, the hotel now has 105 Japanese, it is said.

Those belonging to the Japanese consulates at Portland, Seattle, Los Angeles and San Francisco, respectively, it was further reported, will soon be interned at Oakland. Nothing is as yet known of the staff members of the consulates at New Orleans and Houston, numbering 14. In view, however, of the fine climates of these places, their health will not be much affected, the Miyako added, as reliably reported.

Placed Under Subordinates

Sixty-seven British officers and soldiers taken prisoners recently on Penang Island by the Imperial Japanese armed forces are complaining of their adverse fortune in a detention camp, says a correspondent of a vernacular from a certain base in Malaya, adding that the Britishers are now placed under the surveillance of the Indian soldiers who were once their subordinates and are now cooperating with the Japanese forces in maintaining peace and order on the island.

Single Navy Command For Atlantic Agreed

(Continued from Page 1)

foodstuff all the Japanese except women and children were given only two meals a day.

"American soldiers dealt mercilessly even with children. A child who was playing with a mirror reflecting rays of the sun was almost beaten to death for having given signals to the Imperial Japanese airplanes. But the child was wrested from the soldiers by brave Japanese, who were then arrested and taken to the headquarters. The Japanese were menaced there with rifles. The Japanese were returned toward evening when the rest of the Japanese were planning a way to save them.

"Some Japanese were beaten by the American soldiers because their babies cried who could not sleep because of the sultry nights," said the residents, concluding, "As days passed the American soldiers who were on guard decreased, to our wonder. And we were all saved by the Japanese soldiers who entered the city on January 2."

BURMA NOW AWAKE UNDER JAPAN'S LEAD

Many Resemblances in Features and Customs Noted—Anti-British Feeling Grows

With its capital, Rangoon and other strategic points being subjected to a series of intense Japanese bombings, the world attention is now focused upon Burma which has been under sway of Great Britain for 50 years and is still repulsive, says Shuzo Yamada, who returned to Japan recently after 38 years of stay in Mandalay, the former capital of the British colony.

"The Burmese are known for their resemblance to the Japanese in many respects—not only in their features, physique and color of their skin but also in character," tells Mr. Yamada, continuing:

"I can point out the similarity even in defects in character. Like the Japanese they are very temperamental. They put their heart and soul in anything they do. Some tribes living in a tableland boast that their ancestor is Nagamasa Yamada and among them a family crest is used as in this country.

"The reason the Burmese remained without being completely ruled over by the British colonial administration policy for 50 years can be found in the difference of their religions, and the British educational policy. The inhabitants who are devotees of Buddhism cannot unite with the English who believe in Christianity. While in the field of education for the Burmese the British authorities there do not allow them to receive education that would result in the autonomous development of the race.

"The difference of religion and the educational policy of the British authorities is the cause of the repulsive force. As a result, anti-British sentiment spread like a wild fire since three years ago, covering the whole territory of 270,000 square miles. Every Burmese thinks Japan as their brother country. The outbreak of the War of 270,000 square miles. Every Burvine tempest that enables them to start a new life as an Asiatic race in a true sense of the word.

"Burma is now awakening as an Asiatic race under the guidance of Japan and is longing for the arrival into their country of Japanese technicians in all fields. Doctors, carpenters and even plasterers will be welcome by the Burmese as long as the Japanese have pride as a leader and warm heart toward them."

200 Frozen to Death

On New Year's day more than 200 people were frozen to death in the Shanghai Concession as a result of visit of an unusually intense cold wave, says a Shanghai special dispatch to a vernacular paper.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Wednesday, January 7

NICHI NICHI—Conclusion of American-British Conference
CHUGAI SHOGYO—Our Air Defense Is Perfect
YOMIURI—Prerequisite for Economic Development in South
MIYAKO—Wish and Reality
HOCHI—New National Economy

Conclusion of American-British Conference

NICHI NICHI

The American-British Conference was held for about 10 days with President Franklin Roosevelt and Premier Winston Churchill as its central figures, as a result of which the establishment of the unified command among the anti-Axis nations was announced. Simultaneously President Roosevelt is reported to have announced the decision to entrust the U.S. forces in the southwestern Pacific region under the command of General Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India. We wonder, however, whether there is any American force left to collaborate with the British. Since the fate of the Philippine Islands has already been decided, we believe there are hardly any American troops whose command can be entrusted with the British army. The U.S. High Command may be planning to send its forces to Singapore and the Dutch East Indies, but it is almost impossible for them to send large reinforcements to the southwestern Pacific since the control of this part of the Ocean has now fallen into the hands of the Japanese Navy.

If there is any activity left for General Wavell to engage in, it will be in connection with the military operations of the British, Indian and Burmese troops in the Burma sector. However, since Singapore has been virtually isolated, General Wavell will hardly be able to carry on any activities in Malaya and Singapore. Thus the newly established unified command among the anti-Axis nations is nothing but a farce.

In all probability, the British have been trying everything possible for the defense of Burma by their own strength as the American forces no longer can be trusted, for the collapse of Burma will prove to be a most direct and fatal blow that can be inflicted on India, the diadem of Great Britain.

The fate of the British forces in Burma, however, will be quite similar to that of the British troops in Malaya. As a matter of fact, the fate of Burma is now sealed and its collapse is only a matter of time. It is a great tragedy for the Burmese people to fight against Japan for the sake of the British who have exploited them mercilessly for the past half a century. If British secret agents were not watching them, the Burmese would be more than willing to join the Japanese forces to fight against the British in order to secure their independence.

The objective of the War of Greater East Asia includes the eradication of British imperialistic influences from Burma in order to enable the Burmese people to collaborate for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. As it has been on the Malay front, the real enemy of ours in Burma are not the Burmese people but the British Army. In the Philippine Islands, the enemy of the Imperial forces were the U.S. forces and not the Filipinos.

We know perfectly that the people of Burma have a burning desire for independence. No matter how tactful General Wavell may be, he will not be able to extinguish this desire of the Burmese for freedom. The British and Indian forces will by no means be able to halt the powerful onslaught of the Imperial forces crusading for the liberation of East Asia. The establishment of the unified command is nothing but their trick to conceal their fatal defeats already suffered since the opening of the war.

Our Air Defense Is Perfect

CHUGAI SHOGYO

Amidst the execution of the War of Greater East Asia, over 1,000 warplanes of the Army and the Navy visited the capital in large formations Tuesday morning and responded to the sincerity of the metropolitan citizens. It was indeed a grand sight never seen in our history and we feel greatly comforted.

According to the reports by the War and Navy Ministers at the opening day of the current Imperial Diet session, the Army air force either shot down or destroyed a total of 427 enemy planes on the Malay and Philippine fronts by December 23, while the losses caused to the enemy by our Navy air force during the same period in Hawaii, the Philippines and Malaya reached 803 planes. Since then considerable damage has been added to the enemy air forces.

Together with the unprecedented victories gained by the Navy in the battles of Hawaii and off Malay coast, the mastery over the sea and air in the Pacific Ocean has now been taken over by the Imperial forces. Compliments for the successive occupations of Hongkong and Manila as well as for spectacular developments of the war situations in Malaya and British Borneo should be accredited to the activities of the Army and Navy air forces. What we are specially grateful is the fact that no enemy plane has thus far been able to approach our land although nearly a month has elapsed since the opening of hostilities.

With large numbers of enemy planes destroyed already in Hawaii, the Philippines and Malaya, their air bases in Wake, Guam, Hongkong and Manila were occupied by our forces one after another. Air raids by enemy aircraft carriers are now almost impossible, but we must be fully alert against counter attacks by the enemy remnant planes. In full cooperation with the Government since the opening of the war, the people have been doing their best for the defense of the air. When we saw the large formations of the Army and Navy planes come over the city, our hearts began to be filled with thanks for the pilots of the fighting forces and we take this occasion to thank them again.

Prerequisite for Economic Development in South

YOMIURI

Along with the progress of our military operations in the south, questions pertaining to the economic development of that region have begun to attract public attention. The problem with which we are confronted at present is the acquisition of those wartime materials in which this country is short.

For this purpose, peace and order as well as economic conditions in the war-trodden areas must be restored to normality and the shipping facilities in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere must be smoothened out as quick as possible. Besides importing necessary materials from the south, exchange of materials and commodities within this sphere must be encouraged. In this connection it is quite noteworthy that the Government, at the regular Cabinet meeting Tuesday, appointed a special committee for the study of wartime shipping within the Planning Board. We earnestly hope that the Government will find appropriate means in order to utilize to the fullest extent the existing shipping facilities.

Another important question concerning the economic development of the south is how to harmonize the agricultural situation in Japan proper and the south. If unlimited production of sugar in Java is encouraged, there will likely be friction in the future with the sugar industry in Taiwan. What is more important is the effect of the agricultural production in the south on the rice cultivation in Japan proper.

Needless to say, one of most vital requisite for a warring state is self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. As a result of the industrial development of the country, the decline of agriculture in the country should be prevented by all means. No matter how abundant the south is in resources and favorable for economic development, we can never agree with any argument which neglects domestic agriculture.

Wish and Reality

MIYAKO

It is quite natural that a glimmering hope has been entertained for the epochal development and expansion of our economic strength in the southern areas as the result of the successive occupations of Hongkong and Manila and favorable developments of the war situation in the Malay district. We must guard ourselves, however, against any wishful thinking which utterly ingores realities. Although the resources in the south may be abundant, it will be a mere dream unless their development is undertaken actually. What must be considered first of all in the progress of the War of Greater East Asia is the development of the resources necessary for the prosecution of the war and, therefore, the development of the southern resources must be carried out in accordance with that principle. We should not mix mere wishful thinking with realities.

We are fully aware that War of the Greater East Asia will be a protracted one since we are fighting against the United States and great Britain. Elated by the glorious victories gained in the beginning of the war, we must not become too optimistic as to the future of the war. We can never countenance any dogmatic wishful thinking concerning the exploitation of abundant natural resources in the south. Although their development must be started as soon as possible, we should never expect its results in a brief period. Fully realizing the fact that the war is in progress and that a considerable time will be required for the development of these resources, we must strengthen our resolve to grapple with any difficulty.

New National Economy

HOCHI

The basis of our wartime economic policy will never be altered as the result of the War of Greater East Asia. It was quite appropriate that the authorities concerned made clear the permanence of the wartime economic policy, thus flatly denying the return to a laissez-faire economic order.

As it has been repeatedly pointed out, the War of Greater East Asia is a war for the economic reconstruction. Although the industrial reorganization has been carried out, we must re-examine it further by taking into consideration the economic development of the southern countries. This will never mean the alleviation of controlled economy or return to liberalism.

Although the reorganization of our domestic economic structure and the development of the resources in East Asia should never be considered as separate questions, they must be dealt separately for the formulation of any concrete plan. At any rate, it has reached such a stage that they cannot be carried out by Anglo-American capitalism or by the principle of profit first. Our national economy must be overhauled thoroughly in accordance with the goal of our national policy. The reorganization of our national economy must be a preparation for the great work of construction ahead of us.

Palawan, Orphan Child of Philippines, Is Spot of Beauty and Unsung Glories

By Eduardo Manse

One hears and reads so little about Palawan, the Orphan Child of the Philippines, and what is heard is not always to the Islands' credit: malaria, blackwater fever, wicked Moros and such-like tales; so I decided to have a look at this land myself.

The Fortuna is a good, staunch boat, not by any means large or what might by a flight of imagination be termed a palatial liner, but it is homely and comfortable and Captain Razon is one of the most charming hosts afloat. You leave the dock at about 3 in the morning zigzag out of the Bay, read, loaf, eat, chat with other passengers and the first day is over. Early the next morning we creep along the coast of rocky Coron Island and finally arrive at the town of Coron. The town of Coron is on the Island of Busuanga; it was formerly on the Island of Coron, but the spot was too unhealthy and the port was not a good one, and there is absolutely nothing doing on Coron Island, so Coron was moved to Busuanga Island.

Coron Island is looked upon as a sort of magic island; very few people ever go there, it is made up entirely of very rugged limestone, it has some wonderful lakes in the center, and some wonderful caves and underground rivers. The inhabitants are the Tagbanuas, a tribe of grown up non-Christian children. They are cave dwellers and bury their dead in caves. Three American sailors once decided to explore some of the caves and never returned. That looks like magic! A scientist told me that where the floor of a cave in lime-stone dips below the level of the entrance that carbonic acid gas may be generated from the limestone, and being heavier than air it will accumulate and stay there, and then if any living thing enters the gas area it will be immediately choked, the gas is deadly when breathed into the lungs, but harmless when taken with a whisky soda.

Coron is today a very thriving and important town, it is the center of the most important manganese mines in the Philippines and also of East Asia. In fact the town deserves the name of Manganese City.

Culion stands built on a rocky hillside, about two hours by boat and almost opposite Coron. The numerous islands stand up out of the sea as if the country had formerly been a mountainous land and then had been sunk below sea level so that all that remains above the sea are the hill tops, and one of my geological friends told me that this is what has actually happened. Culion appears more inviting and comfortable. It is the first town with electric lighting and really good streets and nice homes perched on the steep hillside. It is the leper colony, difficult to get into and more difficult to get out of.

The next port of call is Cuyo. The boat lies about half a mile from the shore, which is low-lying, but backed by volcanoes. I understand that the boat lies away from the shore because there are six women to one man in these islands, and the Philippine laws only allow one man one wife, and so I ask you "Is that Social Justice"?

Puerto Princesa is the Capital of Palawan Province, it lies in a beautiful bay and is a charming old-fashioned town, as much Chinese as Filipino. The town is clean, well laid out and looks comfortable. It is really a suburb of Iwahig, the center of the Penal Colony.

Iwahig is 22 kilometers south by road of Puerto Princesa. The Penal Colony is perhaps the pride of the Philippines, it is self supporting, and the colonists, no longer prisoners, look as if new hope and a new future had been handed out to them on a silver platter. Iwahig itself is electrically lighted, built of solid materials, has a theater, cine, bowling alleys and a Post Exchange where goods made by the colonists are on sale at cheap prices, some are wonderful and beautiful wood carvings and reflect the art and taste of the Filipinos. The colonists live by farming, cattle breeding and the arts, and the Government makes a little profit out of the venture. The colony covers an area of about 40,000 hectares. The land is really mostly very poor and infertile, and I heard that the real Iwahig is further south in the Brooke's Point district, where the land is richer. The Director is Mr. Paje and if you meet him either way I am sure you will like him.

There is only one municipality on the west coast, Bacuit. This town is situated on an alluvial flat at the foot of a high vertical limestone cliff. The nearby islands are also of limestone and contain many caves with Tagbanua burial remains.

The people of Palawan are the Tagbanuas and the Palawanos, both simple and childlike non-Christians. They have mostly retired to the hills and practically live in the stone age, even today using many stone implements. The Tagbanuas live in the more northerly parts of Palawan and the Palawanos about the center of the main island. To the south there are the Moros who occupy the more fertile coastal lands. The Moros are great travelers, many have visited Singapore and the Federated Malay States. Their vintas travel faster than the coast guard cutters. They trade a lot with Kudat, and have as little to do with the Philippine customs authorities as possible, but they complain bitterly at present that due to the war they are unable to trade as before, so that there is less excitement avoiding the customs now.

Balabac is the home of the mouse deer, but in recent years this animal, not as large as an ordinary cat, has managed to get into some of the islands near Balabac. These animals are unique and do not thrive far from their home. Gum almaciga is only met with in the southern part of the main island. In general the natives, the fauna and the flora of Palawan differ from those of the other Philippine islands, and I have heard it said by geologists that the geology is also very different. On the whole the country is very stony, the soils are poor, with the exception of down south, and it does not appear that the country could ever be anything but an importer of foodstuffs.

I have already mentioned the manganese deposits of Busuanga, and I am told that there are also other good manganese ores found in other parts of these islands, but it is difficult to attract capital due to the poor transportation facilities and the lack of superior hotel accommodation. I understand that the mining engineer works at his best when not far from his motor car, which runs best on first-class roads; that he must pass the night in a comfortable hotel with a good spring bed, running water and fans. I have it on good authority that there are also good deposits of high-grade chromite and that tinstone has also been found here. There are only about 140 kilometers of second-class and worse roads on the main island.

The island is as beautiful as any of the Philippines, it has wonderful bays, the finest bathing beaches anywhere in the world, fishing that is incomparable, I once caught 8 Tanguingui in 2 hours, and for the tired man who wants a holiday away from the rest of the world go to Palawan for peace and calm, no native will disturb you, you will hear no accursed radio, there is nothing vicious to disturb you, you may disturb the pig and deer only when you desire a meal, and even the pig and deer here are obliging. This is an island with vanished and unsung glories, the main highway for the colonization by the Malays of all the Philippine Islands.

Bangkok Animated

Bangkok, the capital of Thailand, is animated of late at the news of successive victories achieved by the Imperial Japanese armed forces, says a report reaching a local paper, adding that almost all the newspapers there issued extra papers when the fall of Manila was reported. Not only the Japanese residents there but also Thailanders and Axis Power peoples shared the joy on that occasion, it is further reported.

Not Ashamed

British officers and soldiers who were taken prisoners are not ashamed of their surrender to the Japanese, reports a Japanese war correspondent in Malaya, saying that one of the war prisoners asked the military authorities through the correspondent who called at one of the detention camps to print their names on Japanese papers in order that their parents and family members may know that they are safe and sound in the camp.

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Cooperating With Japanese

With peace returning to Hongkong which was under fire until recently, Chinese and Indian policemen are cooperating with the Japanese military authorities in directing traffic and examining passers-by, says a message reaching here from the city. To save the citizens from starvation the Japanese military authorities established material distribution offices in 14 places in the city where citizens are gathering to buy foodstuffs with military scrips, adds the report.

Pro-Britishers Disappear

Since the establishment of the Defensive and Offensive Alliance between Japan and Thailand pro-Japanese sentiment is pervading every corner of that country while the so-called pro-British elements have completely disappeared from the important posts in the Government, says a special Bangkok dispatch to a local paper. The Japanese Language School attached to the Japan-Thai Culture Research Institute is being deluged with applicants for entrance to learn the Japanese ways, adds the report.

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